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At long as those who write are ambitious of making Converts, and of giving their Opinions a Maximum of Influence and Celebrity, the most extensively circulated Miscellany will repay with the greatest Effect the Curiosity of those who read either for Amusement or Instruction.—JORNSON.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

TAVING for many years contemplated the practicability of two plans, fraught with public benefit and individual happiness, I can no longer refrain from submitting them to the readers of the Monthly Magazine, who include the majority of the public-spirited and intelligent subjects of this realm. I am sanguine enough to believe, that my plans will meet with general approbation; and though they may not be immediately adopted, a future age may refer to your valuable miscellany, as the instrument which propagated a knowledge of what may prove to posterity eminent blessings.

My FIRST PLAN is to build cheerful cottages, at requisite distances, by the sides of our public roads, as residences for the labourer, whose employment it should be to repair the road, for a space equidistant in both directions from his cottage.

Every benevolent person will view these smiling cottages in his mind's eye with rapture, and will wish he possessed a magical wand, by which he might, in an instant, bring ten thousand of them into existence; but as Commissioners of Roads, and Parliamentary Committees, are moved only by calculations of interest, I shall briefly enumerate a few advantages which cannot fail to attend them.

1. The roads would be kept in better repair, and at much less expence than at present; because the labourer would live close to his work, instead of spending half his time, and wasting half his strength, as is now the case, in walking several miles to his labour.

2. The cottages would afford an independent asylum to a class of the labouring poor, who, with their families, are generally a burthen to the parish.

3. They would increase the general means of subsistence, if a rood of the waste ground on the road-side were annexed to each cottage, which the cottager Monthly Mag. No. 198.

should be expected to cultivate in the most productive way.

4. The numerous families of children thus healthily and independently reared, would add greatly to the effective population of the country; and would afford means of recruiting our armies, far superior to our cripple-making manufactories.

5. They would add to the cheerfulness and security of a road; they might be made to indicate distances, and to supply directions to travellers; and they might be so constructed as to afford shelter in case of accident, sudden illness, or inclement weather.

The expence of each of such cottages in building and fitting-up, would be from 251. to 501. according to the value of the materials which the neighbourhood afforded; and this, if desired, might be reimbursed to the commissioners, trustees, or farmers, of the roads, by paying the labourer 6d. or 1s. per week below the standard or ordinary price of labour. For such deduction, the cottager would receive ample compensation in the advantages of his cottage and plot of ground; but in acts of parliament for new roads, the building of such cottages might form a special provision.

As the labourers would be elected to the cottages, candidates bearing a known good character would of course Married men would be he preferred. likely to be chosen rather than single ones; and the regular appearance of these, with their families, at church on a Sunday, would be one pledge of their moral conduct. Habitual drunkenness, neglect of their cottages and plots of ground, or any gross depravities, should subject the cottager to the forfeiture of his cottage; while on the other hand, a regular conduct should entitle him, once in seven years, to the benefit of a collection at the church, to buy him a cow, to put his children apprentices, and afford him other comforts and benefits.

The SECOND PLAN to which I wish to call the attention of persons possessing power

power and influence, has similar claims on the feelings of private benevolence, and others of a public nature peculiar to itself.

I propose to surround the shores of the United Kingdom with marine cottages, at intervals of a mile, to serve as beacons on certain occasions, and the especial business of whose inhabitants it should be to superintend the incidents passing on the ocean, and to afford relief, advice, and shelter, to shipwrecked or distressed mariners.

Persons who have been at sea, must have been sensible of the inhospitable aspect of our shores; and could never suspect, if they had made the English coast for the first time, that such a country contained a numerous and active population. Our whole coast exhibits a dreary continuation of rock or cliff, without asylum or friendly invitation, and unprovided with watch or guard for its own protection, or the support and security of the strangers or mariners who approach it. Thus unprovided with any means of hospitality, who could suspect that such was the coast of the most maritime people in the world; or that thousands of lives, and millions of property, were every year sacrificed by wrecks, which might, in a considerable degree, be prevented or averted by means like those proposed?

This plan presents also the advantage of providing, in a characteristic and congenial manner, for five or six thousand maimed or superannuated seamen and marines, two of whom, with or without families, might occupy each cottage, keeping a constant look out, in all weather in which assistance might be wanted. Each cottage should be provided with a lantern in its roof, in which a good light should by night be constantly displayed, and with ropes, a signal gun, and other means of affording and producing assist-

Benevolence will ask for no reasons beyond those which cannot fail to present themselves on the slightest consideration, for the adoption of a plan so obviously useful; however, as it can only be car-

ried into execution through the influence of a patriotic minister, or by parliamentary sanction, it may not be improper to subjoin some of the reasons

which strongly recommend it.

ance in case of wreck.

1. Such a continuity of lights indicating the direction of every line of coast, could not fail to be the means of prevent-

ing numerous wrecks, and saving many valuable lives, and an amount of property, equal perhaps in a single year to the expence of building all the cottages.

2. In cases of unavoidable wreck, the instantaneous assistance afforded by the inhabitants of all the adjacent cottages, could not fail to be the means of saving many of the crew, and much of the pro-

perty.

3. A stop would thus be put to the system of plundering wrecks, a practice which prevails in many parts of our coast, and which sinks us in character, as a people, below the most barbarous nations.

4. These marine cottages would serve as signal houses for many public purposes, and they might especially be made a means of preventing illicit trade.

5. They would cheaply and usefully provide for five or six thousand seamen and marines, as out-pensioners of Greenwich, or as a separate establishment; and at the close of the war, some means of providing for this extra number will be wanted.

6. The families of the married cottagers would be universally a nursery of seamen; and indeed it might not be impracticable to register the entire male part of them as future resources for the navy, in which they might be marked as objects for promotion in the inferior ranks

of the service.

Some objections may probably be started to particular features of both these plans: I entertain, however, no doubt, that these might be removed, on a full investigation; and they must be of trifling consequence, when placed in competition with the vast benefits that would result, in a public and private view, from such establishments. I am indeed sanguine enough to think, that they would in many important respects give a new feature to the moral character of the country; and that at least, instead of solitary roads and desolate coasts, we should have the gratification of seeing twenty thousand cottages, and the consequent happiness and comfort attending perhaps a hundred thousand souls, now the most miserable and destitute members of the commu-

At any rate, would not the adoption of both plans atone, in some degree, for the miseries occasioned by so many years spent in unprofitable and destructive

wars?

COMMON SENSE. ADVICE SPECIMEN of the ART.*

YOU are now about to enter on a profession which has the means of doing much good to society, and scarcely any temptation to do harm. You may encourage genius, you may chastise superficial arrogance, expose falsehood, correct error, and guide the taste and opinions of the age, in no small degree, by the books you praise and recommend. All this too may be done without running the risk of making any enemies; or subjecting yourself to be called to account for your criticism, however severe. While your name is unknown, your person is invulnerable: at the same time your own aim is sure, for you may take it at your leisure; and your blows fall heavier than those of any writer whose name is given, or who is simply anonymous. There is a mysterious authority in the plural we, which no single name, whatever may be its reputation, can acquire; and, under the sanction of this imposing style, your strictures, your praises, and your dogmas, will command universal attention, and be received as the fruit of united talents, acting on one common principle—as the judgments of a tribunal who decide only on mature deliberation, and who protect the interests of literature with unceasing vigi-

Such being the high importance of that office, and such its opportunities, I cannot bestow a few hours of leisure better than in furnishing you with some hints for the more easy and effectual discharge of it: hints which are, I confess, loosely thrown together, but which are the result of long experience, and of frequent reflection and comparison. And if any thing should strike you at first sight as rather equivocal in point of morality, or deficient in liberality and feeling; I beg you will suppress all such scruples, and consider them as the offspring of a contracted education and narrow way of thinking, which a little intercourse with the world and sober reasoning will speedily overcome.

Now as in the conduct of life nothing is more to be desired than some governing principle of action, to which all other principles and motives must be made

subservient; so in the art of reviewing I would lay down as a fundamental position, which you must never lose sight of, and which must be the main spring of all your criticisms-Write what will sell. To this golden rule every minor canon must be subordinate; and must either be immediately deducible from it, or at least be made consistent with it. Be not staggered at the sound of a precept, which upon examination will be found as honest and virtuous as it is discreet. I have already sketched out the great services which it is in your power to render mankind; but all your efforts will be unavailing if men do not read what you write. Your utility therefore, it is plain, depends upon your popularity; and popularity cannot be attained without humouring the taste and inclinations of men.

Be assured that by a similar train of sound and judicious reasoning, the consciences of thousands in public life are daily quieted. It is better for the state that their party should govern than any other: the good which they can effect by the exercise of power, is infinitely greater than any which could arise from a rigid adherence to certain subordinate moral precepts; which therefore should be violated without scruple, whenever they stand in the way of their leading purpose. He who sticks at these can never act a great part in the world, and is not fit to act it if he could. Such maxims may be very useful in ordinary affairs, and for the guidance of ordinary men; but when we mount into the sphere of public utility, we must adopt more enlarged principles; and not suffer ourselves to be cramped and fettered by petty notions of right, and moral duty.

When you have reconciled yourself to this liberal way of thinking, you will find many inferior advantages resulting from it, which at first did not enter into your consideration. In particular, it will greatly lighten your labours to follow the public taste, instead of taking upon you to direct it. The task of pleasing is at all times easier than that of instructing: at least it does not stand in need of painful research and preparation; and may be effected in general by a little vivacity of manner, and a dexterous morigeration (as lord Bacon calls it) to the humours and frailties of men. Your responsibility too is thereby much lessened. Justice and candour can only be required of you so far as they coincide with this main principle; and a little experience

This excellent essay having been printed for separate circulation, its merits led us to ask permission of the author to insert it in our pages, in the confidence that it would highly gratify our readers.

will convince you, that these are not the happiest means of accomplishing your

purpose.

It has been idly said, that a reviewer acts in a judicial capacity, and that his conduct should be regulated by the same rules by which the judge of a civil court is governed: that he should rid himself of every bias; be patient, cautious, sedate, and rigidly impartial; that he should not seek to shew off himself, and should check every disposition to enter into the

case as a partizah.

Such is the language of superficial thinkers; but in reality there is no analogy between the two cases. A judge is promoted to that office by the authority of the state; a reviewer by his own. The former is independent of controul, and may therefore freely follow the dictates of his own conscience: the latter depends for his very bread upon the breath of public opinion; the great law of selfpreservation therefore points out to him a different line of action. Besides, as I have already observed, if he ceases to please, he is no longer read, and consequently is no longer useful. In a court of justice, too, the part of amusing the bystanders rests with the counsel: in the case of criticism, if the reviewer himself does not undertake it, who will? Instead of vainly aspiring therefore to the gravity of a magistrate, I would advise him, when he sits down to write, to place himself in the imaginary situation of a crossexamining pleader. He may comment, in a vein of agreeable irony, upon the profession, the manner of life, the look, thress, or even the name, of the witness he is examining: when he has raised a contemptuous opinion of him in the minds of the court, he may proceed to draw answers from him capable of a ludicrous turn, and he may carve and garble these to his own liking. This mode of proceeding you will find most practicable in poetry, where the boldness of the image, or the delicacy of thought, for which the reader's mind was prepared in the original, will easily be made to appear extravagant or affected, if judiciously singled out, and detached from the group to which it belongs. Again, since much depends upon the rhythm and the terseness of expression, both of which are sometimes destroyed by dropping a single word, or transposing a phrase, I have known much advantage arise from not quoting in the form of a literal extract, but giving a brief summary in prose of the contents of a poetical passage; and

casional phrases of the poem, marked with inverted commas. These, and a thousand other little expedients, by which the arts of quizzing and banter flourish, practice will soon teach you. If it should be necessary to transcribe a duil passage, not very fertile in topics of humour and raillery, you may introduce it as "a favourable specimen of the author's manner."

Few people are aware of the powerful effects of what is philosophically termed association. Without any positive violation of truth, the whole dignity of a passage may be undermined by contriving to raise some vulgar and ridiculous notions in the mind of the reader: and language teems with examples of words by which the same idea is expressed, with the difference only that one excites a feeling of respect, the other of contempt. Thus you may call a fit of melancholy "the sulks," resentment "a pet," a steed "a nag," a feast "a junketing," sorrow and affliction " whining and blubbering." By transferring the terms peculiar to one state of society, to analogous situations and characters in another, the same object is attained; a drill-serjeant, or a cat and nine tails, in the Trojan war-a Lesbos smack, put in to the Piraus-the penny-post of Jerusalem, and other combinations of the like nature, which, when you have a little indulged that vein of thought, will readily suggest themselves, never fail to raise a smile, if not immediately at the expence of the author, yet entirely destructive of that frame of mind which his poem requires in order to be relished.

I have dwelt the longer on this branch of literature, because you are chiefly to look here for materials of fun and irony. Voyages and travels indeed are no barren ground, and you must seldom let a number of your review go abroad without an article of this description. The charm of this species of writing, so universally felt, arises chiefly from its uniting narrative with information. The interest we take in the story can only be kept alive by minute incident and occasional detail, which puts us in possession of the traveller's feelings, his hopes, his fears, his disappointments, and his pleasures. At the same time the thirst for knowledge and love of novelty is gratified, by continual information respecting the people and countries he visits. If you wish therefore to run down the book, you have only to play off these two parts against each other: when the writer's object is to satisfy the first inclination, you are to thank him for communicating to the world such valuable facts as whether he lost his way in the night, or sprained his ancle, or had no appetite to his dinner. If he is busied about describing the mineralogy, natural history, agriculture, trade, &c. of a country, you may mention a hundred books from whence the same information may be obtained; and deprecate the practice of emptying old musty folios into new quartos, to gratify that sickly taste for a smattering about every thing, which distinguishes the pre-

sent age. Inworks of science and recondite learning, the task you have undertaken will not be so difficult as you may imagine. Tables of contents and indexes are blessed helps in the hands of a reviewer; but, more than all, the preface is the field from which his richest harvest is to be In the preface the author gathered. usually gives a summary of what has been written on the same subject before; he acknowledges the assistance he has received from different sources, and the reasons of his dissent from former writers; he confesses that certain parts have been less attentively considered than others, and that information has come to his hands too late to be made use of; he points outmany things in the composition of his work which he thinks may provoke animadversion, and endeavours to defend or to palliate his own practice. Here then is a fund of wealth for the reviewer, lying upon the very surface; if he knows any thing of his business, he will turn all these materials against the author; carefully suppressing the source of his information, and as if drawing from the stores of his own mind, long ago laid up for this very purpose. If the author's references are correct, a great point is gained; for by consulting a few passages of the original works, it will be easy to discuss the subject with the air of having a previous knowledge of the whole. Your chief vantage-ground is, that you may fasten upon any position in the book you are reviewing, and treat it as principal and essential, when perhaps it is of little weight in the main argument; but, by allotting a large share of your criticism to it, the reader will naturally be led to well a proportionate importance, and to consider the merit of the treatise at issue upon that single question. If any body complains that the greater and more valoable parts remain unnoticed, your

answer is, that it is impossible to pay attention to all; and that your duty is rather to prevent the propagation of error, than to lavish praises upon that which, if really excellent, will work its way in the world without your help. Indeed, if the plan of your review admits of selection, you had better not meddle with works of deep research and original speculation; such as have already attracted much notice, and cannot be treated superficially without fear of being found out. The time required for making yourself thoroughly master of the subject is so great, that you may depend upon it they will never pay for the reviewing. They are generally the fruit of long study, and of talents concentrated in the steady pursuit of one object; it is not likely therefore that you can throw much new light on a question of this nature, or even plausibly combat the author's positions in the course of a few hours, which is all you can well afford to devote to them. And, without accomplishing one or other of these points, your review will gain no celebrity, and of course no good will be

Enough has been said to give you some insight into the facilities with which your new employment abounds: I will only mention one more, because of its extensive and almost universal application to all branches of literature; the topic, I mean, which by the old rhetoricians was called it ivarrier: that is, when a work excels in one quality, you may blame it for not having the opposite. For mstance: if the biographical sketch of a literary character is minute and full of anecdote, you may enlarge on the advantages of philosophical reflection, and the superior mind required to give a judicious analysis of the opinions and works of deceased authors; on the contrary, if the latter method is pursued by the biographer, you can with equal case extol the lively colouring, and truth, and interest, of exact delineation and detail. This topic, you will perceive, enters into style as well as matter: where many virtues might be named which are incompatible; and whichever the author has preferred, it will be the signal for you to launch forth on the praises of its opposite, and continually to hold up that to your reader as the model of excellence in this species of writing.

You will perhaps wonder why all my instructions are pointed towards the censure, and not the praise, of books; but many reasons might be given why it should

The chief are, that this part is both easier, and will sell better. Let us hear the words of Mr. Burke on a subject not very dissimilar. "In such cases," says he, "the writer has a certain fire and alacrity inspired into him, by a consciousness, that, let it fare how it will with the subject, his ingenuity will be sure of applause; and this alacrity becomes much greater, if he acts upon the offensive, by the impetuosity that always accompanies an attack, and the unfortunate propensity which mankind have to the finding and exaggerating faults."-Pref. Vindic. Nat. Soc. p. 6. You will perceive that I have on no occasion sanctioned the baser motives of private pique, envy, revenge, and love of detraction; at least I have not recommended harsh treatment upon any of these grounds: I have argued simply on the abstract moral principle which a reviewer should ever here present to his mind. But if any of these motives insinuate themselves as secondary springs of action, I would not condemn them: they may come in aid of the grand leading principle, and powerfully second its operation.

But it is time to close these tedious precepts; and to furnish you with what speaks plainer than any precept, a specimen of the art itself, in which several of them are embodied. It is hastily done; but it exemplifies well enough what I have said of the poetical department, and exhibits most of those qualities which disappointed authors are fond of railing at, under the names of flippancy, arrogance, conceit, misrepresentation, and malevolence: reproaches which you will only regard as so many acknowledgments of success in your undertaking, and infallible tests of an established fame and rapidly increasing ctrculation.

L'Allegro, a Poem, by John Milton. No Printer's name.

It has become a practice of late with a certain description of people who have no visible means of subsistence, to string together a few trite images of rural scenery, interspersed with vulgarisms in dialect, and traits of vulgar manners; to dress up these materials in a sing-song jingle, and to offer them for sale as a poem. According to the most approved recipes, something about the heathen gods and goddesses, and the school-boy topics of Styx, and Cerberus, and Elysium, is occasionally thrown in, and the com-

position is complete. The stock in trade of these adventurers is in general scanty enough, and their art therefore consists in disposing it to the best advantage. But if such be the aim of the writer, it is the critic's business to detect and defeat the imposture; to warn the public against the purchase of shop-worn goods, and tinsel wares; to protect the fair trader, by exposing the tricks of needy quacks and mountebanks; and to chastise that forward and noisy importunity, with which they present themselves to the public notice.

How far Mr. Milton is amenable to this discipline, will best appear from a brief analysis of the poem before us. In the very opening he assumes a tone of authority, which might better suit some veteran bard than a raw candidate for the Delphic bays; for, before he proceeds to the regular process of invocation, he clears the way by driving from his presence, with sundry hard names and bitter reproaches on her father, mother, and all the family, a venerable personage, whose age at least, and staid matron-like appearance, might have entitled her to more civil language.

Hence, loathed Melancholy; Of Cerberus and blackest Midnight born, In Stygian cave forlorn, &c.

There is no giving rules, however, in these matters, without a knowledge of the case. Perhaps the old lady had been frequently warned off before, and provoked this violence by continuing still to lork about the poet's dwelling. And, to say the truth, the reader will have but too good reason to remark, before he gets through the poem, that it is one thing to tell the spirit of Dulness to depart, and another to get rid of her in reality. I ike Glendower's spirits, any one may order them away, "But will they go when you do order them?"

But let us suppose for a moment, that the Parnassian decree is obeyed; and according to the letter of the order, which is as precise and wordy as if Justice Shallow himself had drawn it, that the obnoxious female is sent back to the place of her birth,

"Mongst horrid shapes, shricks, sights," &c. at which we beg our fair readers not to be alarmed, for we can assure them they are only words of course in all poetical instruments of this nature; and mean no more than the "force and arms," and "instigation of the devil," in a common indictment. This nuisance then being

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plate a character of a different complexplate a character of a different complexion, "buxom, blithe, and debonair;" one who, although evidently a great favourite of the poet's, and therefore to be received with all due courtesy, is notwithstanding introduced under the suspicious description of an alias.

In heaven yelep'd Euphrosyne, And by men, heart-easing Mirth.

Judging indeed from the light and easy deportment of this gay nymph, one might guess there were good reasons for a change of name as she changed her residence.

But of all vices there is none we abhor more than that of slanderous insinuation; we shall therefore confine our moral strictures to the nymph's mother, in whose defence the poet has little to say himself. Here too, as in the case of the name, there is some doubt: for the uncertainty of descent on the father's side having become trite to a proverb, the author, scorning that beaten track, has left us to choose between two mothers for his favourite; and without much to guide our choice; for, whichever we fix upon, it is plain she was no better than she should be. As he seems, however, himself inclined to the latter of the two, we will even suppose it so to be.

Or whether (as some sager sing)
The frolic wound that breathes the spring,
Zephyr, with Aurora playing,
As he met her once a Maying;
There on beds of violets blue,
And fresh-blown roses washed in dew, &c.

Some dull people might imagine, that the wind was more like the breath of spring than spring the breath of the wind; but we are more disposed to question the author's ethics than his physics, and accordingly cannot dismiss these May gambols without some observations.

In the first place, Mr. M. seems to have higher notions of the antiquity of the May-pole than we have been accustomed to attach to it. Or perhaps he thought to shelter the equivocal nature of this affair under that sanction. To us however, who can hardly subscribe to the doctrine that "vice loses half its evil by losing all its grossness," neither the remoteness of time, nor the gaiety of the season, furnishes a sufficient palliation, "Violets blue," and "freshblown roses," are to be sure more agreeable objects of the imagination than a gin-shop in Wapping, or a booth in Bartholomew-fair; but in point of morality, these are distinctions without a

difference: or, it may be, the cultivation of mind which teaches us to reject and nauseate these latter objects, aggravates the case, if our improvement in taste be not accompanied by a proportionate improvement of morals.

If the reader can reconcile himself to this latitude of principle, the anachronism will not long stand in his way. Much indeed may be said in favour of this union of ancient mythology with modern notions and manners. It is a sort of chronological metaphor—an artificial analogy, by which ideas, widely remote and heterogeneous, are brought into contact, and the mind is delighted by this unexpected assemblage, as it is by the combinations of figurative language.

Thus in that elegant interlude, which the pen of Ben Jonson has transmitted to us, of the Loves of Hero and Leander:

Gentles, that no longer your expectations may wander.

Behold our chief actor, amorous Leander, With a great deal of cloth, lapp'd about him like a scarf,

For he yet serves his father, a dyer in Putdle Wharf;

Which place we'll make bold with, to call it our Abydus,

As the Bank-side is our Sestos, and let it not be denied us.

And far be it from us to deny the use of so reasonable a liberty; especially if the request be backed (as it is in the case of Mr. M.) by the craving and imperious necessities of rhyme. What man who has ever bestrode Pegasus but for an hour, will be insensible to such a claim?

Haud ignara mali, miseris succurrere disco.

We are next favoured with an enumeration of the attendants of this "debonair" nymph, in all the minuteness of a German dramatis personæ, or a rope-dancer's hand-bill:

Haste thee, nymph, and bring with thee Jest, and youthful Jollity;
Quips, and cranks, and wanton wiles,
Nods, and becks, and wreathed smiles,
Such as hang on Hebe's cheek,
And love to live in dimple sleek;
Sport that wrinkled Care derides,
And Laughter holding both his sides.

The author, to prove himself worthy of being admitted of the crew, skips and capers about upon "the light funtastic toe," that there is no following him. He scampers through all the categories, in search of his imaginary beings, from Substance to Quality, and back again;

from thence to Action, Passion, Habit, &c. with incredible celerity. Who, for instance, would have expected cranks, nods, becks, and wreathed smiles, as part of a group, in which Jest, Joliity, Sport, and Laughter, figure away as fullformed entire personages? The family Ekeness is certainly very strong in the two last; and if we had not been told, we should perhaps have thought the act of deriding as appropriate to Laughter as

But how are we to understand the stage directions?

Come, and trip it as you go.

Are the words used synonymously? is it meant that this airy gentry shall come in at a minuet step, and go off in a The phenomenon of a tripping crank is indeed novel, and would doubtless attract numerous spectators. But it is difficult to guess to whom among this jolly company the poet addresses himself; for immediately after the plural appellative [you], he proceeds,

And in thy right hand lead with thee The mountain nymph, sweet Liberty.

No sooner is this fair damsel introduced, but Mr. M. with most unbecoming fevity falls in love with her; and makes a request of her companion, which is rather greedy, that he may live with both of them:

To live with her, and live with thee.

Even the gay libertine who sung, " How happy could I be with either!" did not go so far as this. But we have already had occasion to remark on the laxity of Mr. M.'s amatory notions.

The poet, intoxicated with the charms of his mistress, now rapidly runs over the pleasures which he proposes to himself in the enjoyment of her society. But though he has the advantage of being his own cateror, either his palate is of a peculiar structure, or he has not made the most judicious selection. To begin the day well, he will have the sky-lark

-to come in spice of sorrow, And at his window bid good-merrow.

The sky-lark, if we know any thing of the nature of that bird, must come in spite of something else as well as of sorrow, to the performance of this office. In his next image, the natural history is better preserved; and as the thoughts are appropriate to the time of the day, we will venture to transcribe the passage, as a favourable specimen of the author's manner:

While the cock with lively din Scatters the rear of darkness thin, And to the stack, or the barn door, Stoutly struts his dames before; Oft list'ning how the hounds and horn Cheerly rouse the slumbering Morn, From the side of some hoar hill, Through the high wood echoing shrill.

Is it not lamentable that, after all, whe. ther it is the cock or the poet that listen, should be left entirely to the reader's conjecture? Perhaps also his embarrassment may be increased by a slight resemblance of character in these two illustrious personages, at least as far as relates to the extent and numbers of their

seraglio.

After a flaming description of sunrise, on which occasion the clouds attend in their very best liveries, the bill of fare for the day proceeds in the usual manner. Whistling ploughmen, singing milkmaids, and sentimental shepherds, are always to be had at a moment's notice; and, if well grouped, serve to fill up the landscape agreeably enough. On this part of the poem we have only to remark, that if Mr. John Milton proposeth to make himself merry with

Russet lawns, and fallows grey Where the nibbling flocks do stray; Mountains on whose barren breast The labouring clouds do often rest, Meadows trim with daisies pied, Shallow brooks, and rivers wide, Towers and battlements, &c. &c. &c.

he will either find himself egregiously disappointed, or he must possess a disposition to merriment which even Democritus himself might envy. To such a pitch indeed does this solemn indication of joy sometimes rise, that we are inclined to give him credit for a literal adherence to the apostolic precept, " Is any merry, let him sing psalms."

At length however he hies away at the sound of bell-ringing, and seems for some time to enjoy the tippling and fiddling and dancing of a village wake; but his fancy is soon haunted again by spectres and goblins, a set of beings not in general esteemed the companions or inspirers of

mirth.

With stories told of many a feat, How fairy Mab the junkets cat; She was pinch'd, and pull'd, she said; And he, by friar's lanthern led: Tellshow the drudging goblin sweat To earn his cream-bowl duly set; When in one night, ere glimpse of morn, His shadowy flail had thresh'd the corn That ten day-labourers could not end; Then lays him down the lubber fiend, And, stretch'd out all the chimney's length, Basks at the fire his hairy strength; And crop-full out of door he flings, Ere the first cock his matin rings.

Mr. M. seems indeed to have a turn for this species of nursery tales and prattling lullables; and if he will studiously cultivate his talent, he need not despair of figuring in a conspicuous corner of Mr. Newbury's shop-window; unless indeed Mrs. Trimmer should think fit to proscribe those empty levities and idle superstitions, by which the world has been too long abused.

From these rustic fictions we are transported to another species of hum.

Tower'd cities please us then,
And the busy hum of men,
Where throngs of knights and barons bold
In weeds of peace high triumphs hold,
With store of ladies, whose bright eyes
Rain influence, and judge the prize
Of wit or arms, while both contend
To win her grace whom all commend.

To talk of the bright eyes of ladies, judging the prize of wit, is, indeed, with the poets, a legitimate species of humming; but would not, we may ask, the rain from these ladies' bright eyes rather tend to dim their lustre? Or is there any quality in a shower of influence, which, instead of deadening, serves only to brighten and exhilarate? Whatever the case may be, we would advise Mr. M. by all means to keep out of the way of these knights and barons bold; for, if he has nothing but his wit to trust to, we will venture to predict, that without a large share of most undue influence, he must be content to see the prize adjudged to his competitors.

Of the latter part of the poem little need be said. The author does seem somewhat more at home when he gets among the actors and musicians, though his head is still running upon Orpheus and Eurydice, and Pluto, and other sombre gentry, who are ever thrusting themselves in where we least expect them, and who chill every rising emotion of mirth and gaiety.

He appears, however, to be so ravished with this sketch of festive pleasures, or perhaps with himself for having sketched them so well, that he closes with a couplet, which would not have disgraced a Sternhold:

These delights if thou canst give, Mirth, with thee I mean to live.

Of Mr. M.'s good intentions there can be pound. MONTHLY MAG. No. 198.

no doubt; but we beg leave to remind him, that in every compact of this nature there are two opinions to be consulted. He presumes, perhaps, upon the poetical powers he has displayed, and considers them as irresistible;—for every one must observe in how different a strain he avows his attachment now, and at the opening of the poem. Then it was,

If I give thee honour due, Mirth, admit me of thy crew.

But having, it should seem, established his pretensions, he now thinks it sufficient to give notice, that he means to live with her, because he likes her.

Upon the whole, Mr. Milton seems to he possessed of same fancy and talent for rhyming; two most dangerous endowinents, which often unfit men for acting an useful part in life, without qualifying them for that which is great and If it be true, as we have brilliant. heard, that he has declined advantageous prospects in business, for the sake of indulging his poetical humour, we hope it is not yet too late to prevail upon him to retract his resolution. With the help of Cocker and common industry he may become a respectable scrivener; but it is not all the Zephyrs, and Auroras, and Corydons, and Thyrsises, aye, nor his junketing queen Mab, and drudging goblins, that will ever make him a poet.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

HAVING received a letter from Nancy, in France, stating the prices of colonial produce and other articles, it may give your readers some amusement by inserting them.

Beef, Mutton, Pork, and Lamb, 3d. to 4d. per pound.

Fowls, a couple 1s.
Turkeys, each - 2s. 6d.
Geese, each - 1s. 3d.
Butter, per pound 8d.

Brandy, (best)

Claret

Black Tea

Sugar, (refined)

Coffee, (raw)

Sugar, (raw)

Sugar, (raw)

Sugar, (raw)

Sugar, (raw)

Sugar, (raw)

Sugar, (raw)

Labourer's wages, from 5s. to 7s. a week.

If you think it worth while to insert
this, I shall from time to time give you
the prices of articles in other parts of
the continent.

London, April 6th, 1810. E.C.

^{*} There are eighteen ounces to the French pound.

For the Monthly Magazine.

HAROLD AND TOSTI,

A Tragedy, in three Acts, with Chorus.

(Continued from p. 212.)

ACT 11.

Scene. - The same vestibule - a banquet prepared in the ball.

Editha. YE lofty arches, in your vast (Entering.) inclosure
The soul seems lost—a tread, a sigh, a word,

The soul seems lost—a tread, a sigh, a word, Falls on the startled ear with hollower mur-

Ye tall grey pillars, down whose chilly sides A creeping dew distils, whose slender forms Brandish their branchy arms, and tufted heads.

Like woods upon the misty mountain-top, In ceaseless gloom—Ye windows dim with achments,

Thro' whose stain'd mail the day is scarcely twilight,

And whence the azure sky, or golden cloud, is rarely seen—that shudder to the blast, and teach the sullen echoes of the hall. To shriek by fits a soul-appalling elank—Ye long-drawn avenues, athwart whose aisles. Oft by the gleam of the discolour'd moon-light,

During their dark and cloudy hours of free-

The ghosts of past possessors glide in silence, Whence nor the winter-fire, nor summer-

Can chase this cheerless and unsocial coolness:

Ye were not form'd for deeds of revelry, For joyous pomp, for music, dance, or feast. Tho' strewn with flowers and rushes, the' adorn'd

With all this gilded pageantry of plate,
Ye seem far fitter for some doleful scene
Of endless woe—to hold the warrior's corse,
When wife and daughter weep upon his
wounds,

And helpless vassals, mute, with folded arms Stand by, and view the spectacle of grief, While minstrels sound o'er his unhearing clay

The solemn hearse-song. Here, within some nook,

Might rise the virgin's tomb, whose lover

By hostile spears, and whom a wailing mother,

Or silent-grieving father, vainly moans: She is Siguna's prey, and comes not back. O' Edward, Edward, such will be my lot If thou be not sincere.

I feel as I could die, and at my death

A father and a mother too would mourn

With lasting sorrow; for I am their all.

Tis long, 'tis very long, I have not seen

How in a stranger's house one learns to feel
The value of a home! My uncle loves me,
And is most kind to me—his little Siegwin
I nurse and fondle with a sister's love—

But I have here no mother in whose ear To pour my cares, my doubts, my anxious bodings,

And I must weep alone and in concealment.
When shall I be with her again?—I want

Perhaps I never shall behold her more.

My father has not come so often lately,
And may not now return.—What armed man
Stalks hither, like a god, majestic, calm,
But with a seeking eye, and hearkening ear?

Is it my father's spirit? No: 'tis he.
O come my father—let me clasp thy feet,
And thank thee for this welcome, heaventim'd visit.

Pour calm and comfort on my troubled soul.

Tosti. Comfort! What mean'st thou, child,
by words of comfort?

When we have done our duty, and the fate
That we deserve not falls upon our heads,
I know no comfort but to bear it bravely.
I come to snatch thee hence, and with thy
mother

To take thee to her father's court in Flanders:

Then will I think of vengeance. Come

There are no moments granted for delay.

Thus strangely arm'd, the servants of the

Took me, it seems, for one of Edward's train, And let me pass unquestion'd; but should Harold

Find I am here, I know his coward soul
Will borrow some assassin's arm to slay me,
And give thee up to be the whore of Edward.
Edi. Harold is not the base dissembling

villain
For which thy passion takes him. My dear

father, Indeed himself has pleaded with the king, Most anxiously he pleaded for thy pardon.

T. Pardon! What pardon does thy father need?

I knew not when thy uncle call'd thes hither,

To cheer his lonely grief, as he pretended, That Edward lov'd thee. Harold knew it well;

Yet at the monarch's table scrupled not To praise the Danish tyrant, Hardiknute, Whose lust made every noble house a brothel. He mark'd the joy of Edward at his words: He told the king that thou wast harbour'd

And then invited him to this vile visit.

This dar'd he even in thy father's presence.

Edi. Perhaps he thought that Edward

meant to make Editha queen.

T. He knew that Edward did not;
For Harold's counsel nam'd the embassy
That but three days ago set off for Denmark,
To bring our monarch his intended bride.

Edi. Then I am lost.

T. Know'st thou the pandar now?
What wonder if I started from my seat,

And, toothing in his sleek and smooth-comb'd My clenched fingers, dash'd bim on the

ground,

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And made him lick and kiss the feet of Edward?

The dastard, when he rose, with eager hand Sought not his weapon's hilt: but told the

Who help'd his minion up, I was his brother: And so I left him. From thy throne, Alfather,

Turn the red eye of wrath upon this man, And heap the measure of his curses full ! Ingratitude, with cold and marble hand, Wait on his childless age; and may he vainly

Sue for the faith which he has broke to

Disease, and not the warrior's thank, or song Of praising bard, pursue-

Stay, stay, my father; For oft the wishes that we speak in anger, The gods fulfil to punish our presumption.

I. What mildews from the venom floods below

Could rack him with such loathsomeness of pain

As to avenge me? Has he not accepted The earldom given for my long services, Which Edward most unjustly took away? Edi. The earldom-

Maid, that earldom was brave Siward's,

The model whom my early eye was fix'd on, Whose equal after-ages shall not see.

His ear, his wealth, his arm, belong'd to those

Whom hard oppression's gripe retain'd in thraldom.

When his son fell in battle, he look'd up, And thank'd the gods that not a wound appear'd

But on the young man's breast .- O he was great!

Twas his old age that from a crime-earn'd throne

Down dash'd Macbeth the tyrant; his weak

And when his limbs refus'd the toils of war, He scorn'd to live-he brac'd his armour on, And stabb'd himself. (draws bis sword.) This is the blade he hallow'd.

His earldom Edward to thy father gave, Once he had not forgot that I have serv'd

And call'd me the great Siward's worthy pupil.

'Iwas a proud word; I thrill'd as Edward spoke it.

I priz'd the gift, and on the old earl's sword I swore to Mana I would not defile it.

And this is snatch'd from me, unjustly snatch'd,

Because I dar'd to say that lust is wicked. What dost thou think, Editha? Is it wicked? E4. O do not look so terribly upon me.

T. Yes, it was snatch'd from me, to be thy uncle's.

But I will yet have vengeance. (Harold enters below.) Here he comes

Edi. O let us fly, my father, let us fly. T. Irresolution is the woman's weakness. 'Tis now too late. Be not dismay'd, my child:

Thy father's arm shall still suffice to hew A bloody passage hence. Thou shalt be

I've station'd armed vassals in the wood, With means for thy retreat—they have my orders

To seek me here in arms, in case I tarry. Wilt thou not hear my uncle, lest

Harbour just motives for his seeming guilt, And wrongfully thou take thy brother's

I will not speak to him, for I despise

Chost of my father, from the beamy hall And feast of gods if thou can'st stoop to earth, Come on a louring storm-cloud. By his couch

Stand in thy awful majesty of shape, And, from between thy venerable looks, Frown on this son unworthy of his sire: That if some lurking ember of remorse Still harbour there, his soul may wake to feeling,

Tho' not to expiate, yet to repent. Then will he pour his heart's blood from its

source, An offering to thy justly anger'd spirit, That he is willing to pollute thy grand-

And aid in the oppression of thy son. Edi. And hast thou dealt unfitly with us, uncle?

Harold. Much injur'd tho' I be, these lifted arms

Shall never push a brother from my breast. His heat mistakes me : be it mine to excuse it. That Edward loves thee, niece, I view with pleasure;

Soon he will love thee so as to repent Of his late contract with the Dane's fair sister,

Whom Harold then may wed without alarm-

The monarch's pride; while Edward seats Editha

On the bright throne which she so well

T. Fair-cas'd dissembling villain, thou possessest

The adder's glistening belly, and his tooth. 'Twas not enough, it seems, to violate The bond of nature, to contrive seduction Against thy brother's child, his only daughter:

All public duty is alike despis'd. How shall the land be free, whose very nobles

Conspire with its vile ruler to oppress,

Batten on stolen wealth, grow fat on plunder, Refuse to make a common cause of justice, And to unsheath the sword at tyranny? Our forefathers had made this wilful Edward Their quarry of inexorable war, Till he had yielded back my right; or chas'd

im,

Like the vile Dane, to other shores for shelter.

H. Be not so hasty. Ere a week is fled,
The king will be dispos'd to give thee back
Thy earldom, and his former confidence.
If I declin'd, some other favourite
Had ravish'd it for ever from our house.
As for thy daughter, by my knightly word,
From Edward's lust her honour shall be safe
While I have life and weapons. Trust me,
brother,

Her purity I value, as thyself.

His love I would encourage—but she's

If I have err'd, 'twas from too much ambition To make my brother's house the first of England.

T. Were these thy views?

H. Yes, I will swear they were.
O let us knit the brotherly embrace
Of interchang'd forgiveness in this hall.

T. If it be so, then I have greatly wrong'd thee,

And call'd down curses on a man unguilty.

O couldst thou know the pangs that tore my heart,

What three black days of anguish I have spent,

While I was forc'd to hate my father's son-But, Harold, 'twas not thou; 'twas what thou seem'dst.

Henceforth I'll set a watch upon my passion.

H. Here, take my hand, and be the past forgotten,

T. This holy hand-shake be recorded yonder!

And him that violates its sacred tie,

The gods pursue with unrelenting vengeance!

H. Let me announce thee, brother, to the

I'll straight be here.

Edi. O how my heart is eas'd!

I'm glad thou heard'st my uncle: he is kind.

My father, let me weep upon thy neck.

The tears of joy that tremble on my cheek.

As when the clouds of tempest melt to rain,

For louring death bestowing fertile showers,

So is the change from enmity to love.

'Twill make my mother happy. To forefeel

Her coming joy, redoubles my delight.

T. We'li soon be with her, child. I feel

With this tumultuous ebb and flow of feeling.

Edi. Gladly the generous soul foregoes
mistrust.

T. How liable to fatal misconception Is all the conduct of the cunning man! His ends were easier gain'd by plainer means. The mazy path winds further thro' the wood, And adders lurk beneath its secret shade.

Edi. Now every thing about me seems transform'd.

The day itself puts on a yellower garment, And sweeter music billows in the gale. Henceforth let Joy her blooming roses twine Around these stately columns: thro' the roof

Vibrate the welcome voice of mirth and

(EDWARD, HAROLD, also Minstrels, enter.)
Edw. Tosti, thy daughter's wishes, and
thy brother's,

My bosom echoes. Let unmingled gladness Hover among these hospitable rooms. And may oblivion's murky cavern hide The hated memory of our vanish'd anger.

(Minstrels sing.)
Stay, stay, ye loitering gales,
Ye clouds your golden tresses loose,
Peace, whistling billows, peace:

Ye Vauns, your locks with coral wreath'd,
Forsake your marble caves,
With amber strew the strand,
And to the billowy plain

With winning words O woo the mermaid

To twine their pearled arms in swimming dance,

And warble songs of joy!
'Tis Lofna, from her shelly car,
Who waves the lily-wand.
She guides to soft-eyed Hlyna's hall
Two brother-souls.

Elves, on the sparkling floor Of Hlyna's hall Your sweetest flow'rets fling. Two brother-souls approach

To wreathe anew the bonds of love, Which strife with wolfen tooth No more shall gnaw in twain.

Edw. I would be left with Harold. At the feast

We meet again, and in the wassail-cup
We'll bury what remains of lingering hatred.
(Tosti, Editha, also Minstrels, withdraw.)
I hate hypocrisy; but you're obey'd.
Why bend before his anger? Why descend
To use one word of mean apology?
O, it was like the cowardice of one
That dares not face a quarrel, to forgive

Besides, this boasted peace cannot be lasting.
'Tis as the shining ice of one night's freezing,
Which levels all the waves to perfect calm-

But is itself more treacherous than they.
What shall be done with Tosti? Had he

As he intended, with his cherish'd daughter, He might have been pursued, and I had gain'd

H. But so we must have ta'en the father's

And that is here, methinks, an easier prey.

Edw. I will not be concern'd in murder,

Harold,

H. Why,

H. Why so I think thou wilt not : 'tis not

That princes dip their hands in vulgar blood. Edw. Nor, by Alfather, shall it be conniv'd at.

H. Besides, such faithless cruelty were needless.

I wish thee to instruct thy followers That from the postern-door which fronts the park,

Whence, after the repast, she mostly strays, They may convey Editha privately Whither thou wilt. I shall detain her father In unsuspecting jollity with me,

Till ye are very distant.

Harold, Harold-Edw. H. I know my brother's temper thoroughly.

His confidence is boundless, where he gives it; His hate unsatiable, where he mistrusts.

Edw. Well, well, I'll hope the best, and trust thy prudence.

I fly to give the orders : thou reviv'st me. Goes.

H. Thou wilt not be concern'd in murdering Tosti;

But thou shalt take the blame of what thy passions,

And my revenge, have render'd necessary. I'll send him to pursue thee with some vassals, Who, when they overtake thee, in the fray That must ensue, shall wound to death their leader,

And fly as if defeated, noising round That by thy train he fell. Then, if the people

Growl at thy lust, as at the Dane's, thy crown

Will hang like rotten fruit on groaning

The prey of the first shaker. Harold's arm Shall then not fail in strength. At any rate, Thy passing favour has bestow'd such power, Thou wilt not dare attempt unmasking me; Lest I should take the throne my father gave

(Siguna) presided over the infernal regions. (Vauns) were the Tritons of the Goths. (Lofna) was the goddess of reconciliation. (Hlyra) was the goddess of friendship.

(End of the Second Act.) (To be continued.)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine. SIR,

F you think the following hint of suf-I ficient importance to claim a place in your very valuable miscellany, you will favour the author by its insertion.

quisition of elementary knowledge to the nsing generation, is deserving the candid

especially of those who are busied in the laborious, yet laudable, employment of instructing youth.

Although the discovery of a royal road to geometry, and the higher mathematics, was formerly supposed to be impossible, yet the successful efforts of some modern authors would induce us to suspect, that such a discovery may be practicable; and whoever shall suggest even a bint only, that may tend to render the rudiments of science more easy of approach than at

present, by strewing the paths of learning with flowers, instead of suffering every avenue to be choaked with thorns and briars, has a right to claim the

attention of his cotemporaries.

Having occasion lately to re-peruse the first volume of Mr. Frend's work, entitled, " Evening Amusements," in order to instruct an amiable pupil in the division of a circle, and the different points of the compass, I was struck with an idea that a common implement, which is now become a necessary appendage to every lady in her walks, might be converted to instructive as well as useful purposes. I allude to the umbrella, which, and the parasol also, may be easily made subservient to the study of geography and astronomy, but more especially of the latter.

I have not the least doubt, that by a particular construction of these instruments, which it is barely necessary to hint to the British artisan and manufacturer. many young persons may be induced to enter the portico of these delightful sciences, who, by the ordinary means of books, or even by the encouragement of instructive games, would never have had sufficient perseverance to surmount the threshold.

Suppose an umbrella, or parasol, to be marked round its limb with the divisions of a circle, and the points of the mariner's compass; and contain in its concavity a representation of those constellations and stars, which are placed within the circle of perpetual appearance; it would be such an exact resemblance in miniature of the real state of that portion of the heavens, as no representation upon a globe, nor diagram upon a flat surface, can ever give.

The instrument thus contrived, would Every endeavour to facilitate the ac- by means of short instructions, and lines drawn from these known stars, and sup posed to be extended through different consideration of the public, and more points of the compass, point out with

facility all the principal fixed stars that may at any time be visible in our hemi-

sphere.

But as it was my intention merely to hint to the manufacturer, the useful application of these instruments to the elements of geography and astronomy, I shall not enlarge upon the subject; but leave it to abler heads, and more expert hands, practically to perform what I have here theoretically suggested.

WM. SKRIMSHIRE, Jun. Wisbech.

For the Monthly Magazine. On the condemnation and execution of SIR WALTER RALEIGH.

N deciding upon the conduct of the court of England, in the condemnation and in the death of sir Walter Raleigh, there are two circumstances which particularly merit our regard. The first of these is the verdict of guilt passed against him; the other, the execution

of the sentence.

That a conspiracy was formed against the sceptre of James, involved and mysterious as are the circumstances attending it, is not to be denied. The character of the persons said to be concerned, seems sufficient to suggest a presumption of their guilt; and the trial and confession of the criminals put the matter beyond a doubt. The enemies of Essex had become the enemies of James; and, certain of the resentment of this prince for their zeal in the death of his mother and of his friend, they had endeavoured to oppose his being proclaimed king till he should have promised to overlook the murder of a queen whose fate the world lamented, and the untimely end of a nobleman whose generosity, genius, and courage, his country had adored. Detestation however of their conduct, or perhaps views of policy and interest, the generally exclusive motives of action in royal breasts, refused an accommodation; and dismissed from their employments sir Walter Raleigh, lord Grey, and lord Cobhain. Men of so proud and so fiery tempers, were not likely to bear with the affront; and their restless and ambitious spirits, incapable of being inactive and of living in disgrace, might be thought capable of forming any plot, or entering upon any enterprize, which would prove detrimental to the power that had frowned upon their crimes, and deprived them of office. The discontented and innovating spirit of a puritan, as exhibited in lord Grey, the thoughtless and unprincipled Cobham, and even the jealous and vindictive Raleigh, as experienced in his rivalship with Essex, had afforded precedents to anticipate their future conduct: and it might be dreaded by the discerning and considerate, that every thing which opposed their views or their interest, would at once be sacrificed to their rage.

But though the fact of the conspiracy be undoubted, and though such be the presumptions which arise against those charged with it, we must not be influenced by these when unattended with proof. Nor even though one or more be found guilty of the crime, are we to pronounce sentence against all. He is not to be held as guilty, against whom we can only say that he had once been hostile to the injured, or that he was the companion of those who had attempted his ruin,

In a charge of any kind, and more particularly in that which affects the fortune and the life of any individual, we must confine ourselves to the facts of the case; and every thing which does not bear immediately upon these, we are to account as maliciously presented to us, or to dismiss it from our enquiries as extraneous and unsatisfactory. We may say with truth, that he whom we know to be worthless and depraved is vicious; but we should do injustice to our own integrity, as well as to the person of whom we speak, were we to say that in every thing which was vicious he was engaged, and that for every thing of that kind which happened he was to be punished. There are few who will doubt that Mary was the murderer of her husband; or who do not add to her faults, her being a Roman catholic: but the murder of Darnley was not the conspiracy of Babington. Her devotions in the church of Rome had never disturbed the peace of the English communion; and unless it shall be proved that she was guilty of the conspiracy for which she suffered, the vindication of her death upon former guilt must be reprobated as odious; and Elizabeth must be held, in having put her hand to a warrant of murder, to be guilty of the same crime as the queen she beheaded.

These reasonings in point, when applied to Raleigh, in whose character we find alternately presented to us specimens of greatness, of weakness, and of vice; the first of which somerimes adorned, but oftener, with the others,

lessened and disgraced, his name. Attached to his country, he seemed but to live in its defence; and danger, or hardship, or toil, in his ardour for glory, in the gratification of his curiosity, or in the pursuit of knowledge, was, to his heroic and acdent mind, an inducement to acquire the object he desired. But this desire of glory was attended with a ferocious jealousy, which seemed incapable of being assuaged till it had gratified itself with the ruin or with the death of its rival: This curiosity often proceeded from a love of the marvellous, which shews his mind. to have been romantic, or concealed under it a desire of wealth or plunder, the favourite object of all his voyages: and his knowledge was debased by a vanity which was mixed with it, and which lost sight of the proper object of all He delighted in speculation-truth. whatever was wonderful; and stretched every effort of imagination, to be accounted the discoverer of what was never before heard of. The pride of soul too was often forgot, and with surprise and regret we behold this heroic man counterfeiting madness, sickness, and every other thought of disease, to attain the object which he had in view by it.

Mixed indeed and reprehensible is the character of the man: but because we are dissatisfied, to charge him with every crime, would be joining ourselves to the vulgar, who pronounce every one who is the object of their indignation, to be guilty of every trespass which occurs. When we charge with a crime, we must establish the guilt; dismissing from our recollection every antecedent act, however criminal, unless it shall bear upon the matter we are to try: and when more than one are concerned, each is to be condemned by his own individual guilt. The sentence which we pronounce, unless supported by such proof, must be held as arbitrary and iniquitous.

Now, to apply these principles to the condemnation of sir Walter Raleigh, (which is the first head of this enquiry,) we shall find that there is no proof of his guilt. He had been indeed the companion of the guilty, and was charged by one as accessary to the crime: but this was by one whose character gives it no weight; who in revenge and in passion declared him an accomplice; who detailed no circumstances to prove it;

evidence or even charge of guilt appears; which, had it been certain, must have transpired in the declarations of those concerned, or, as above remarked, in other circumstances attending the plot.

To comment upon this would only be displaying how little familiar to us are those first and obvious principles of jurisprudence, which a very limited improvement or civilization of society should teach and enforce. The life of every individual is not only dear to himself, but valuable to the society to which he belongs; and if upon the solitary charge of another, uncorroborated by any other testimony, or supported by facts, he is to be condemned, the object of society is vain, since personal security is denied, and it affords the individual no refuge from the caprice or resentment of those who aim at his ruin.

In answer, however, to this, and in vindication of the court, we shall perhaps be referred to the species of trial which existed about the time. The iniquity of the star-chamber, and the tyranny of martial law, had so filled the cup, that the present monarch was beginning to taste of the draught which his predecessors had prepared, and which it was destined that his more unfortunate son should drink to the dregs. But to this must be replied, that in this reign and the preceding, we know of no noted abuse in these odious courts. Essex had a fair and impartial trial, and died sensible of his guilt; and, as far as we know, the same form of trial was granted to Raleigh.

Admitting, however, that he was not tried at common law, as was Essex, but that the star-chamber was renewed for his trial, (for it is here only, in that event, we can suppose him to have been tried,) his condemnation is the more odious and unjust.

As far as we now understand the nature of this court, it was solely composed of the privy-council and judges; men who, as has been justly remarked, enjoyed their office during the pleasure of the king. He, when he chose, might be present, and sit as judge of the cause which was prosecuted in his name; or, if absent, communicate those instructions which they were ready to obey. His situation therefore was the more delicate; and it required the clearer evidence of guilt, to sanction a sentence which otherwise who retracted his charge, and after-wards, to quote the words of Hume, will. In the confusions of the civil wars, retracted his retraction," No other as appeared in the contests of York and Lancaster

Lancaster, law and justice were forgotten; but this may perhaps be apologised for by the barbarity of the times. In the dissensions too of religious parties, Henry was permitted to establish his will as a law. But after the peaceful and more equitable administration of Elizabeth, when men became enlightened and independent by the rational doctrines of the Reformers, and more refined by the partial but increasing intercourse of commerce, and by an acquaintance with the learning of the ancient republics of Greece and of Rome, no such plea of barbarous precedents should be used; and we should rather see the wisdom and goodness of the monarch uniting to abandon encroachments which the people had not the courage to repel, than behold him re-establish them. So just is the sentiment of Cicero-" Etenim qui ex errore imperitæ multitudinis pendet, hic in magnis viris non est habendus."

We know of no other plea upon which this verdict may be vindicated, unless we return to the one formerly premised; that, of presumptions from the character of sir Walter, from the disgrace he received, and from his being the companion of some of those concerned: all of which are so weak in themselves alone, that they hardly deserve to be taken notice of. That he was capable of entering into such a conspiracy, need not be denied: but that he did actually enter into it, must be established, to condemn him to punishment. Araestes is known to be avaricious; but if a robbery be committed upon the treasures of his neighbour, is Araestes necessarily to be punished for the crime? Are there not other means by which he may get money; and ought'he not to be presumed to employ less impeachable methods, till evidence of his guilt he shewn? Sir Walter Raleigh was disgraced by James; but was there no other way of retrieving his fortune than by conspiracy and rebellion? An apology for his former faults, a supplication for favour, or a persevering countenance to the prevailing government, would, with the indulgent and forgiving James, have quickly obtained a reconciliation; and would not this have been a safer, and even a surer, road to power and to honour. Sir Walter Raleigh was disgraced in the reign of Elizabeth; and he chose rather to regain her patronage by pretence of sickness on account of her displeasure, and by a steady attachment to her throne, than by the precarious

and desperate contrivances for which le

With regard to his having been the companion of the guilty, little need be said. The maxims of the Roman law are so founded upon natural justice, that they are prevalent in every breast: "Sancimus ibi esse pænam ubi et noxis est. Propinquos, notos, familiares, procul á calumnia submovemus, quos reos sceleris societas non facit. Nec enim adfinitas vel amicitia nefarium crimen admittunt. Peccata igitur teneant auctores suos; nec ulterius progrediatur metus quam reperiatur delictum. Hoc singulis quibusque judicibus intimetur."

If, however, the extension of punishment to the friends of the guilty can in any way be vindicated, it will only be upon reasons of expediency, when bestowed upon those immediately descended from the criminal; and accordingly we have seen that in every state, the crimes of the father have passed to the child, in a less or a greater degree. This has originated in the affection which relations are known to possess; and it has been thought that any means were sufficiently vindicable, which should prevent the revenge that a punishment excited. It does not belong to the present question to enter into an examination of theespediency of such maxims; but it is sufficient for this purpose to say, that they are here taken notice of only to shew that there could be no such policy pleaded in extending them to those who had no such near connection. That mankind are often charmed, nay even seduced, from their intentions by generosity and clemency, is a fact which history records to the honour of these virtues; and that vice has been struck by its enormities, and reclaimed to virtue by a magnanimous and gracious treatment, is also a truth which, amidst all our depravity, bears testimony to an original virtue and dignity in our nature. Men in such a situation are more ready to reflect; and have not the ties of blood to determine them to revenge, or to rupture. Interest too, as well as admiration of the action, recommends a reconciliation, and induces an alliance which is made the stronger from its having been The prudence of Elizabeth so formed. received into her court even those who had persecuted her in the reign of her sister; and to her pardoning she owed much of the peace and glory of her reign. Had this accordingly influenced the conduct of James to the unthe

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happy Raleigh; had he magnanimously dismissed him from trial, since he had no other evidence than suspicion of his guilt, nor condemned him to punishment because his companions were concerned; it is probable the hero had ever after struggled to make more comfortable to this prince an uneasy throne. That such sentiments of policy were familiar to James in those cases upon which reason would coolly decide, we cannot doubt. They are so obvious, that it must only be a mind blinded with passion, that will not act upon them; or the character must be strikingly abandoned, whom, when applied, they will not reform. But be that as it may, the sentiments of James when speaking of the injustice of an opposite practice, leave him no excuse for the verdict against Raleigh; and shew the emptiness of moral theory, however noble, when our actions flow from the passions which we possess.

In his speech to the parliament which assembled immediately after the discovery of the gunpowder-plot, he delivers himself thus: "That though religion had engaged the conspirators in so criminal an attempt, yet we ought not to involve all the Roman catholics in the same guilt, or suppose them equally disposed to commit such enormous barbarities. Many holy men have concurred with that church in her doctrines, who never thought of dethroning kings, or of sanctifying assassination. The wrath of heaven is denounced against crimes, but innocent error may obtain its favour; and nothing can be more hateful than the uncharitablehess of the puritans, who condemn alike to eternal punishments even the most inoffensive proselytes to popery." For his own part, he adds, "that conspiracy, however atrocious, should never alter in the least his plan of government: while with one hand he punished guilt, with the other he would still support and protect innocence."

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

In the Magazine for last month, your correspondent, W. Weene, requests some of your readers will inform him of the best method of preparing the composition which is now used for varnishing coloured drawings and prints; so as to make them resemble paintings in oil.

I do not pretend to assert that the following is the best method of preparing a composition for that purpose; but I have used it, and found it answer. Take of MONTHLY MAG, No. 198.

Canada balsam one ounce, spirit of turpentine two ounces: mix them together. Before this composition is applied, the drawing or print should be sized with a solution of isinglass in water; and, when dry, apply the varnish with a camel's-hair brush.

Chatham, March 20, 1810. W. W.

For the Monthly Magazine.

WALKS in BERKSHIRE.—No. III.

(Continued from page 216.)

THE village of Wargrave is not altogether "unknown to fame," if by that character may be justly expressed the species of celebrity acquired by the circumstance of having afforded a residence to the late lord Barrymore. The house in which that gay nobleman lived is not large; but it is seated on a most attractive spot, and presents an object of considerable interest when viewed from the winding shores of the Thames. The gardens extend in a gentle slope to the water-side; and various spreading trees, and tufts of shrubs, form shady recesses, doubly inviting from the contiguity of the broad and deep stream of the great English river. Here, with rank, affluence, and health, the three great objects of human aspiration, it would appear that a man might be "the happiest of his kind," if the correctness of taste allowed him to derive his enjoyments from domestic intercourse, a lettered ease, and the exercise of philanthropy. But, according to the punning assertion of a comic writer, (who, as a punster, should certainly be interdicted from writing any thing but farces) "men will sometimes prove giddy in a world that is always turning round;" and it was the affliction of the nobleman on whom Fortune, in one of her brightest moods, bestowed this choice spot as a residence, to experience a vertigo that destroyed his relish for all those fine arts which sooth and dignify existence; unless hoxing, horse-racing, and back-sword playing, must be so entitled. I crave mercy of his memory! he built a play-house in the village, where Delpini " made faces;" and his lordship mimicked, at secondhand, the mistakes by which himself was characterized.

But the feverish gaiety of the hour is over. The villa has another master; and the materials of the theatre have assisted in raising the workhouse of a neighbouring parish. Nor would I advert in ungentle language to the memory of a

mobleman who descended to " the tomb of those whose honours gilded his dawn," at so early a period of life, that there appeared quite sufficient time for alteration; were it not necessary to remark the baneful effect of such an example on the manners of a rural neighbourhood. All that simplicity of feeling and deportment, so much praised by the poets, and which, in a limited degree, does really exist in the generality of English villages, inevitably fell before the influence of the low and dissipated herds who conduced to his lordship's amusement. Time may wear out the most prejudicial impressions; yet it seems probable that the residence of lord B. in this hamlet will operate on the posterity of the peasants a century hence; and that a lesson in boxing, or a "genteel" way of shaking a dice-box, will pass, in lieu of a family recipe, down to the great-grandchildren of those who were witnesses of the revelry which once prevailed.

The manor of Wargrave formed a part of the valuables possessed by queen Emma, mother of Edward the Confessor; and by this lady it was presented to the see of Winchester. It is a singular proof of the tenacity with which the unlettered preserve oral information, that a dwelling, supposed to be built on the site of that ancient manor-house which was once occasionally visited by the queen, is still called Queen Emma's House; and the neighbours talk of their former illustrious lady of the manor, with as much ready familiarity, as if she had dwelt in the great house of the village not more

than a century back.

A second legend describes a house in the village as having belonged to John of Gaunt (Ghent), duke of Lancaster. But here the more sober details of those who write the chronicles of towns and villages, do not corroborate the testimony of our traditionary historians. I cannot discover that the "time-honoured Lancaster," as Shakspeare terms this turbulent and imperious son of the third Edward, ever stood possessed of an estate in Berkshire. Yet it is certain that, in the year 1359, he was married at Reading, to Blanche, the younger daughter of Henry Plantagenet. Nearly all traditional report, however vague and desultory it may appear, has a connexion with fact. Perhaps the newly-married couple visited Wargrave, during the festivities which succeeded their nuptials; and we may readily apprehend, that the mansion honoured with their

presence, became known to the neighbouring country-people by the appellation of "John of Gaunt's House." Historical circumstances of a much more important description, have experienced greater misrepresentation, in the course of their descent through the generations of the prejudiced or illiterate.

Like many other places of little consequence, Wargrave possessed a weekly market during those early periods at which the wants of the people were few, and the means of communication more

difficult than at present.

A Roman coin was found near Wargrave, some few years back; but this is
the only indication of the Romans having
visited the spot. They had a military
station at White Waltham, which is not
more than five miles distant; and the coin
was probably dropped by some careless
straggler, whose curiosity induced him to
cross the soft and pleasing expanse of
green-sward that lies between the two

villages.*

The church contains a monument to the memory of Mr. Day, the author of Sandford and Merton, who lost his life by a fall from his horse in the neighbourhood. Perhaps it may not be impertinent to copy the epitaph inscribed on the monument of so good a man and so respectable a writer, when it is observed that the lines were produced by himself in honour of a deceased friend, and were selected as a funeral tribute by his widow, under the persuasion of their justly expressing his talents and virtues:

"Beyond the reach of time or fortune's

Remain, cold stone, remain! and mark the hour

When all the noblest gifts which heav'ne'er gave

Were centred in a dark untimely grave.

Oh! taught on reason's boldest wings to

And catch each glimmering of the opening

Oh gentle bosom! oh unsullied mind!
Oh friend to truth, to virtue, to mankind!
Thy dear remains we trust to this sai

Secure to feel no second loss like thine."

If the pedestrian follow the track of the chief road through Wargrave, he will leave to the left Bear Hill, (from the

I was not able to procure a description of this coin from Mr. Taylor, the liberal and intelligent medical practitioner at Wargrave, who obliged me by mentioning the circumstance of a coin having been discovered.

top of which may be seen an elevation on the Portsmouth coast;) and to the right the dwelling and lands of a farmer who lately served the office of sheriff for the county. As mere extent of prospect scarcely compensates the fatigue of climbing a hill; and the contemplation of those lucky chances which sometimes aid industry, and enable men to found houses, is not likely to produce much amusement to any other than the person who reaps benefit from them; I pass both these objects, and conduct the reader across several level inclosures of rich and well-cultivated land, to the village of Twyford. All here is life and bustle. We are now on the great Bath road; and high-crested Folly, and drooping suppliant Sickness, press with equal speed to the temple of Bladud; each leaving a lesson of instruction as he

passes. Twyford is chiefly memorable for a skirmish between a detachment of Irish dragoons, and a few of the soldiers belonging to the prince of Orange, in 1688. It may be remembered, that the only military opposition of any moment made to the approaches of the protestant William, occurred at Reading. A serious conflict there took place between some Scottish and Irish troops, and an advanced party of the prince's horse. But the royalists were speedily routed. Indeed, if the complaint preferred by the partizans of James be founded on truth, it is no wonder that they were compelled to fly; for it was asserted by the adherents of the court, that the townspeople of Reading fired from the house-windows on the backs of the Irish soldiers, while the prince's cavalry charged them in front. It is certain that James was very unpopular at Reading; and a song was composed in memory of this fight, adapted

A few of the vanquished party rallied at Twyford, and faced their pursuers on a little hill contiguous to the village; but they were again compelled to take flight, and the greater part succeeded in joining their friends at Colnbrook. On this little mound, the traveller must inevitably pause,† and gaze with satisfac-

 Lord Ogilvie fought at the head of the Scottish regiment, though he was then more than eighty years of age.

tion on every rood of land connected with the spot where the last sword was drawn with a view of preventing the interference of William in the political

affairs of England.

If any instance of unusual gratitude. or liberality of feeling, (though united with the founding of a chapel) lie in the perambulator's way, he is to blame if he do not stop and pick it up. On one of the most cold and dreary nights of a winter, towards the middle of the 17th century, a child was found, half-famished and half-frozen, at the door of a humble cottage in Twyford. About his neck was tied a label, in which the writer implored pity on the unguarded forehead of the poor babe, and stated the name by which he might be called, should he The child's look was more survive. eloquent than the periods of this writer; - the cottager sheltered the foundling, and caused him to be instructed in those rudimental parts of learning which are found, by experience, to impart quite sufficient erudition for the purpose of making a fortune. Fated, as it would seem, to an eccentric lot, the boy quitted Twyford, and, after various rambles, settled in London, where he amassed a considerable property. Abandoned by those who should have possessed a claim on his heart, he knew no home except the village which had protected his perilous infancy; and, in commemoration of the humanity of his benefactor, and under the hope of exciting a similar compassionate feeling in the breasts of others, he built a chapel of ease at Twyford, and founded a charity-school for ten children on the spot where he had once been exposed, forlorn, and friendless, to the inclemency of a December's night,

Ruscomb, a little rural parish, which you are sure to be told contains neither shop nor public house, adjoins the village

above, no entry respecting their burial occurs in the register of the parish for that period. It appears probable therefore, that the inhabitants of Twyford contemptuously threw the bodies of friend and foe into shallow graves on the field of action.

On searching the registers of Ruscomb parish, I noticed the following entry, which appears to prove that no seclusion of residence was a preservative from that dreadful pestilence which so frequently half-depopulated the metropolis: "1646, Edward Pollentine, and five of his children, which died of the plague in Twyford, with some others who died of that disease, were buried ap and about May 17."

[†] Many human bones, and one entire skeleton, have been found by the followers of the plough, carelessly deposited in the soil of this hill; and, though several soldiers were certainly slain in the conflict described

of Twyford. The neat and secluded air of the cottages which are occasionally discovered in this parish, interests the visitor in its favour; and he forms much expectation concerning its natural attractions, when he finds there is a lake within its precincts, that takes a name from the Ruscomb certainly does possess many beauties, for which it is indebted entirely to nature; and the lake may, without doubt, be a choice object in the eyes of the inhabitants; but the surprise of the traveller is not totally unmixed with indignation, when he finds that the district so entitled is, in fact, a vast expanse of low pasture-ground, which in winter may perhaps assume some faint resemblance of a lake, when the neighbouring rivers overflow, but which, for at least ten months out of the twelve, is covered with the flocks and herds of the thriving Ruscomb husband-

It appears that cardinal Pole was made "prebendary of Roscomb, in the church of Salisbury," in 1517. But the visitor is more interested when he finds that the seat now tenanted by Mr. Comyns, but which is the property of lady Eyre, was formerly the residence of William Penn, who is supposed to have here written his prefatory observations to George Fox's Journal. This primitive supporter of the society of Friends, seems to have been popular in the vicinity of his retirement; for his name at entire length, or compound words allusive to his American possessions, frequently occur in the parish-register of that period, as the appellations bestowed on their children by his rustic neighbours.

agreeable walk through the grounds formerly belonging to William Penn, (several points of which command rich views over the lake, and the adjacent country,) ushers the pedestrian to the small park dependent on Stanlake-house, once the seat of the Aldworths, the representative of which family now possesses the title of Lord Braybrooke. The chief part of this house appears to have been built in the early part of Elizabeth's reign, and is strongly marked with all the architectural peculiarities usual at that period. A contemptible perversion of taste has caused some improver of the edifice to construct a large addi-

The nature of my excursion will not allow me to disdain minute particulars, I do not walk amid the sublimities of nature, or the refinements of art. No Alps on Alps arise to crowd my page with a cluster of wonders; por can I call the painter or the statuary to impart a grace to my descriptions. Thus circumstanced, I cannot afford to let pass untold the local anecdote or family-legend; and I therefore point the reader's attention to a narrow lane, with rugged hawthorns and ancient pollards on each side, and which is directly opposite to the principal entrance of Stanlake-park. This rural avenue is termed Bucking. ham's Lane, and it derives its name from the perpetration of an honorable murder; for honourable certainly we must call the death-wound of sir Owen Buckingham, since he received it in the practice of duelling.

About fifty years back, sir Owen Buckingham dined with Mr. ---, the opulent resident at Stanlake-house; and nothing could exceed the hospitality of the entertainer, or the merriment of the visitors. The glass circulated briskly; and sir Owen, in the unguarded hour of wine and mirth, spoke, it is believed, with levity concerning the conduct of a lady whose health was proposed by the master of the house. Blood alone could expiate the offence; and, frantic with wine and rage, both parties proceeded to the lane on the outer side of the gate, and decided the question with their swords. The moon lent a dubious light to the barbarous scene, and the conflict was for a time maintained with mutual obstinacy; but sir Owen stumbled, and the sword of his adversary entered his breast. Several servants had witnessed the combat, and they now supported the wounded man to the house; but he died on the staircase, as they were endeavouring to convey him to a chamber. A countryman shewed me the spot on which sir Owen fell; and spoke, in his way, a satire on duelling, by observing,

tion, in the meanest possible style of the present time! How much it is to be regretted that men descended from ancient families, and inhabiting the houses of their forefathers, do not perceive that they are treating the memory of the dead with disrespect, while they disgust the eye of the living, by thus placing the prim formality of modern days beside the wild irregular beauties of a Henry's or an Elizabeth's venerable era!

The house was cased over, and large additional offices were built, by the late lord-chief-justice Eyre.

"that it was a pity gentlemen could not take pattern from their inferiors, and end their quarrels without bloodshed."

Let us quit this polluted dell, (which, if pastoral deities ever inhabited it, they must have long since forsaken in disgust,) and proceed on our walk. A shaded lane, on whose hedges the wild honeysuckle hangs in grateful profusion, while the song of the husbandman (his bosom happily a stranger to that refinement of sentiment which leads to deliberate slaughter) chears the traveller as he pursues his path, conducts us to the ancient seat of the Comptons, now the enviable residence of candour, urbanity, and science. The agricultural records of the county bear testimony to the success of the present proprietor of Hintonhouse, in experimental farming*; his philosophical acquirements are known to the few, who consider them of the highest description; his philanthropy and good sense are familiar to the whole neighbourhood, and possess the singular felicity of being venerated by all classes.

Directly before the gates of Hinton house lie spread the rich lands, lately inclosed, which formerly belonged, in right of commonage, to the parishioners of Hurst. So much has been said by able investigators respecting the propnety of inclosures, that I forbear to suggest those objections which once had much weight with my mind, but which it is possible arose from too narrow and confined a view of the subject. cannot help believing that the commonrights of the ancient Englishman were a source of comfort to his humble family, and served to endear to him the laws and well-being of his native soil. It is certain that no positive good can be attained without an alloy of attendant evil. I do not seek to deny that society may derive some real benefits from the cultivation of fresh lands; but I must think that the inclosures which now so generally prevail, inflict an injury equally indubitable, by destroying much of that independent spirit, and fervid simplicity of character, which have been accustomed to invigorate the British peasant, and to render him invincible when armed in the cause of his country.

This is not a time to encroach, without

Dr. Mayor, in his "View of the Agrioulture of Berkshire," bestows a just eulogy on the spirit and ingenuity of Dr. Nicholls; and there gives a sketch of the "Hinton plough and scuffler," implements invented by that gentleman. much reflection, on the privileges of the poor. Whatever may have produced the alteration, the English peasant is certainly not in so eligible a situation as that possessed by his forefather. If he be, what causes his frequent attendance on the alms-giving table of the parish officer?—Three-fourths of our country labourers cannot, I hope, be termed indolent, deceptive, and vicious; yet three-fourths (or perhaps a larger proportion) are pensioners of the overseer.

I believe that, on candid investigation, it would be found that the wages of the peasant have not increased in a due ratio with the price of every article needed by his frugal household. At any rate, it is obvious, that the farmers have grown rich, while their servants have

become poor.

But if the labourers have really sunk in self-estimation, and are indolent and deceitful on principle, how much it is to be lamented that men of large landed estates do not endeavour to rouse the spirit of the inferior classes, by proposing periodical rewards for industry, and propriety of deportment! Surely the idea is neither romantic nor visionary. peasants are not altogether insensible to honorary distinctions; for they will wrestle with ardor at a wake for the ribbon, or laced hat, that is named as the barren recompence of their valour or skill. Still less can it be supposed, that they would look with indifference on the solid remuneration of such valuables or privileges as it might be desirable for the country-gentleman to hold forth, for the encouragement of frugality, and a perseverance in laborious habits.

Although local influence and exertion are chiefly calculated for the undertaking, it appears that government might, with entire safety to the agricultural interest, do much towards the amelioration of the peasant's destiny. I will briefly mention one instance, in which it appears that the legislature might interfere, with marked advantage to the labouring countryman. The duties on malt absolutely prevent the inhabitant of the cottage from retaining our wholesome national liquor as a part of his family-aliment. Tea, (or rather streams of warm water coloured with indigenous herbs, and dignified with that name,) supplies the place of beer in his impoverished household; and undermines his own vigour, while it more hastily enervates the little race expected to till the ground for a succeed-

ing generation.

It appears that the revenue would be very slightly affected, by government allowing a quantity of malt, proportioned to the number of his family, to be issued to the peasant, free from those duties which it is now judged expedient to make it pay. The parish-other, with comparatively little trouble, might superintend the distribution; and render an account to the exciseman; or person named for that purpose, of the receipts and issues of malt taken from the adjacent malt-house, for the use of the poor. The same money, or less than the sum, now paid by the labourer for what the country dealer thinks proper to name tea, would enable him to purchase quite sufficient malt for the use of his family, if free from the enormous duties to which it is subject. It is almost needless to remark that the health, the comfort, and the manners, of the peasant, (as the possession of beer at home might, at length, wean him from the habit of visiting the ale-house of the village,) would be benefited by this indulgence.

When a certain senator projected plans for ameliorating the state of the poor, I publicly submitted to him this idea, in a more detailed form. He thought it futile, for he paid no attention to it. Possibly the reader may think so too.

I. N. B.

Hurst, Berks.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

N the cause of humanity, no effort l is lost; for whatever excites public attention, must eventually contribute its share towards the improvement of the public mind. On this principle I was pleased with the suggestion of T. C. communicated by last January's Magazine, on the advantages of an ice lifeboat, which certainly on first consideration appears a plausible and praise-worthy invention. There are however some objections which I fear will overthrow its proposed utility, but which I would not attempt to bring forward without stating what I think to be a more simple and practicable expedient. In the first instance, however perfect the thing may be in itself to answer the desired purpose, is it likely that such an expensive apparatus should be prepared at every place where humanity might wish the precaution, considering the great uncertainty of its ever being wanted? Its size and weight would render it too unwieldy to serve for an extensive district; and if

every pool where danger is apprehended, or every two or three hundred yards of river or canal, which may pass through a populous neighbourhood, is required to have its boat, where shall the ardour be found to promote the design? Another objection which strikes me forcibly, is the probability of its becoming from its weight so entangled with the broken ice, as to render it difficult, if not impracticable, for the operator to return without assistance, but which could not always be calculated upon; added to this must be the difficulty which the distressed sufferer would have to contend with, in grappling any thing so unsteady or so much out of his reach as the edge of the boat, and the danger also of so small a boat being upset by lifting an almost helpless creature into it from the water. All these difficulties would, I conceive, be effectually removed, and every security given, by the simple expedient of using a common ladder, which might be procured at a very inconsiderable expense, or which, from its easy carriage, almost any neighbourhood might quickly supply. Its length would give security, by furnishing so long a bearing on the ice: it may be slided across the hole so as for the sufferer to grasp some of its rounds; and any person may walk on his hands and feet close up to, and even over the spot, with as little hazard as can well be imagined. It would instantly become an easy and safe deposic for the body, and the operator might drag his charge to a distance from the hole; or, if time and opportunity should serve, a rope might be attached to one or to each end of the ladder, for the spectators to lend a hand, and it would then become an effectual and expeditious sledge.

I was once unfortunately a witness to a scene where I was instantly struck with the idea, how readily a life might have been preserved by the mode here recommended; and have since procured a ladder for the spot, made lighter than for common use, with the uprights the same strength throughout, and the cross bars two or three inches longer: and to this I can conceive neither objection nor improvement.

Birmingham.

J. L.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

HAVING frequently experienced the inconvenience and even difficulty

1810.]

of reading off minute divisions on the tables of philosophical instruments, a method presented itself to me, by which apparently the present way of graduating instruments might be much improved. The method I mean, and which, as far as I know, is perfectly new, is, instead of engraved or black lines with spaces between them, to use lines of the dimensions required, of different colours, in contact with each other: thus the spaces, which in the present way occupy room, without forming a part of the calculation, would be entirely done away, and every set of divisions upon an equal scale would be comprized in at least half the compass.

The divisions in present use, are to the tenth, twentieth, or fiftieth of an inch: a greater minuteness than this quickly

becomes irksome in practice.

The divisions above-mentioned, are afterwards subdivided by means of a vernier, so as to extend to the hundredth, thousandth, and even ten-thousandth of an inch, by means of a good magnifier; and here the difficulty I have alluded to, of calculation, is increased.

My method is, to use ten lines, each of a different colour, contrasted in the best manner, each being as strongly tinted as possible, and placed in contact with each other. The order of the colours I have adopted, is represented in the following tketch:

Black.	Azure.	Yellow.	Purple.	Gireen.	Red.	Brown.	Orange.	Indigo.	White.
10.	_		7.	$\overline{}$	5.	-	3.	2.	1.

the whole running in the order here exhibited; and assigning the number specified, respectively to each of the several colours, so that each colour shall signify

or express that number.

Having found some difficulty in procuring such lines of colour, drawn with the required exactness, I succeeded completely to my wish, by placing together laminæ of card, paper, or tin-foil, compressed together, as it were, into one substance, the edge of each lamina having been previously prepared with the proper colour.

By this method, experience has proved to me that divisions to the number of a hundred in an inch can be easily read off by an ordinary eye, unassisted by a magnifier; and to two thousand by a magnifier of ordinary power.

It will be obvious that this method by coloured lines, is applicable chiefly to

the purpose of subdividing other divisions by means of a moveable scale; hence it might commence where divisions in the present way are found to become irksome to reckon, viz. at the hundred in the inch, dividing in this instance any tenth of an inch into ten, thus giving hundredths; any hundredth of an inch into ten, giving thousandths; and so on to any required or possible extent.

It will be apparent, that having previously assigned a specific number to every different colour, which after a little practice would be recollected, but which might at all times be instantly known by referring to a similar scheme upon a scale of convenient size ready for the purpose, the trouble or irksomeness of reckoning minute divisions would be entirely obviated; the line of colour pointed at, indicating at once the number of subdivision.

In descending to extremely minute divisions, the moveable scale, instead of containing ten lines of colour, might have one-half only, in coloured lines; which would be sufficient for indicating any number of the ten, the blank space of the scale indicating five occasionally.

This mode of division admits in course the use of the vernier, consisting in this instance of coloured lines, as well as in the usual method, and with at least

equal advantage.

A scale of division consisting of 10,000 in the inch, is sometimes required in practice; and doubtless minuter divisions still might be desirable, were they made so as to be seen and reckoned with facility; which, I flatter myself, the method here proposed will be found perfectly adequate to.

In my experiments I made use of card, paper, and tin-foil, as I have mentioned above, merely by way of trial; and having found-them answer, I should recommend the use of laminæ of brass, copper, or silver, which, compacted together into

thority, that microscopes are made for sale which magnify the diameter of an object 609 times: hence it will follow that such divisions as I have mentioned, might be extended to the number of 60,000 in the length of an inch, provided coloured laminæ sufficiently thin could be procured, or an artist had dexterity enough to draw such coloured lines.

⁺ Whenever five colours only are used, perhaps the following arrangement might be the best: 1 white; 2 blue; 3 red; 4 yellow; 5 black.

one substance, would form an uniform series of coloured lines, without any

space between them.

It appears, from what I have stated before, that it might be possible, by the method here proposed, to exhibit even the difference of the 60,000th part of an inch, on a scale; but for ordinary use, I believe from one hundred to one or two thousand are sufficient; and this, I can venture to say, a scale formed on this principle will give with the utmost perspicuity, without the use of a vernier, but which, when minuter divisions are required, might be conveniently adapted to it.

Having given an account of my experiments on this subject, which were made merely for the sake of putting my plan to some kind of practical test, I shall leave it to others to determine on the practicability and utility of it in general

application.

RICHARD WALKER.

Queen-street, Oxford. April 5, 1810.

P. S. I first contrived this new mode of division for the purpose of measuring small variations in the barometer, to which instrument it seems particularly applicable.

LYCÆUM OF ANCIENT LITERA-TURE.—No. XXVIII.

PERSIUS.

HAVING already in a late number trespassed so largely upon the field of satire, we hasten to close this part of our subject with an account of Persius, the only remaining poetical satirist of antiquity. Upon his merits it will not be necessary to descant much at large; his life was short, and his remains

are unusually scanty.

There is a life of A. Persius Flaccus, supposed to have been written by Probus, which, though abounding in errors according to Casaubon, yet seems to be the source from which every account of him has been taken. He was born in the 22d year of Tiberius, and of Rome 787, while Fabius Persicus and Lucius Vitellius were consuls. The place of his birth has been contested; some assigning Volaterra, a town of Etruria; and others, the province of Liguria, but apparently upon no other authority than these lines, which occur in the sixth of his Satires:

Intepet, hibernatque meum mare, qua latus ingens Dant scopuli, et multa litus se valle receptat.

At all events, he continued in the former

place till he was removed to Rome in his twelfth year, where he studied under Palæmon the grammarian, and Virginias Flaccus the rhetorician. He imbibed those austere principles of the stoice which are so frequently displayed in his writings, from Cornutus, his friend and master in philosophy. He is said to have written many things in very early youth; but it was by reading the tenth book of Lucilius that he was led to the pursuit of satire. He was the intimate friend of Lucan, and shared with that young and interesting poet a just detestation of the arrogance and tyranny of Nero. The character of Persius appears to have been very amiable. Contrary to what might be expected from the harsh style, sarcastic severity, and the indecent allusions, which too frequently occur in his Satires, he was mild in his manners, warmly attached to his family and friends, and of a disposition so reserved and modest as to excite the wonder of his licentious contemporaries. His state of health was generally weak, and he died of a complaint in his chest (vitio stomachi*) before he had attained his thire tieth year.

Six Satires are all that remain of this young and rigid poet. They appear to have been well received in his own time, and admired by those whose serious tempers and virtuous dispositions inspired them with a love of study and a contempt for pleasure. That they were not calculated to please the greater part of his countrymen, may be readily The fastidious Romans, supposed. among whom vice and corruption were completely naturalized, might be laughed into decency by the delicate raillery of Horace, but they turned with fear and disgust from the keen invectives and harsh pictures of Persius. Severity was foreign to Horace; he disclaimed it al-His sharpest touches were together. comparatively innocent. Admissus circum pracordia ludit. He endeavoured to laugh men out of their vices; and, to use a homely expression of Creech, the did not lance or cauterize the sores, but But the stern tickled till he healed. maxims of Persius, his rigid virtue, his insulting sneers, and cutting reproaches, alarmed without correcting, and provoked instead of amending. And if he failed as a moralist, still less was he likely to please as a poet. Superior to Horace,

[.] See Casaubon in Vit. Pers.

⁺ Creech, Pref. to Hor.

and perhaps to Juvenal, in virtue and learning, he was inferior to both in elegance and wit. His style, which is sometimes noble, figurative, and poetical, was suited to the dignity of his sentiments; which have all the grandeur that the philosophy of the stoics, when judiciously applied, could give them. But he was equally a stranger to the delicacy of Horace, and the majesty of Juvenal. It was seldom indeed that he permitted himself to unbend the severity of his thuse, and he is always unsuccessful in his attempts to assume a lighter style.+ Energy, acuteness, and spirit, are his characteristic features: though his lan. guage is rude and uncouth, his sense is always manly and bold. These qualities made him a favourite with the few whose virtue and learning rendered them superior to the prevailing follies of the age. Considering the very scanty efforts of his pen, he obtained a greater share of applause than many others whose works were more numerous. Quintilian and Martial have borne testimony to his merit, and to the reputation he enjoyed.

Modern critics have however censured him for defects of composition, from which it is not easy to defend him. Even Casaubon, his fondest admirer and best interpreter, admits that his style is obscure. But if any apology can be made for this first sin against good writing, it is in the case of a satirist, and above all of one who dared to reprobate the follies of a tyrant. If Persius be obscure (and we acknowledge that he is), let it be remembered that he wrote in the time of Nero,§ It has been remarked indeed that this author is not merely obscure when he lashes and exposes the Roman emperor. It was very well, say the critics, to employ hints and half sentences while he censured the vices of a cruel and luxurious despot; but there could be no occasion to envelope himself in obscurity,

while he expounded the doctrines of the stoics to his friend Cornutus, or expatiated to the poet Bassus on the true use of riches. In answer to this last objection, the common argument may be used, that what is obscure or unintelligible now, was not so at the time in which he wrote, particularly to the learned persons to whom his satires are addressed. Many allusions, and hints of circumstances then universally known, are lost to us. Though satirical writings may be preserved from the injuries of time, and be read in after-ages, their views were present, and intended for the age in which they were written. While therefore we admit the charge of obscurity, we do not allow it that weight which it might have in other cases. We may as well complain of the rust upon an ancient coin, as of the obscurity of an ancient satirist. The brevity of style which Persius affected, and his close philosophical turn of thought, may have contributed to his obscurity; and there was perhaps a melancholy in his temper that infected his writings, and made them want the spirit, though they abounded in the gall, of satire.

Considered merely as a poet, it must be confessed that Persius has little claim upon the admiration of posterity. His verse is unpolished, his comparisons are coarse, his allusions indecent and low. His ungraceful transitions from one subject to another, betray his contempt or his ignorance of elegant composition. His great merit is in the zeal, the earnestness,* with which he inculcates maxims of virtue, and discovers his abhorrence of vice. For this he seems to have willingly sacrificed all the graces and fastidious delicacy upon which the reputation of poets is too often founded. His poetry is a strong and rapid torrent which pours in its infracted course over rocks and precipices; and which occasionally, like the waters of the Rhone, disappears from our view, and loses itself under ground.†

Persius is therefore no favourite with the critics of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Scaliger is vehement in his condemnation, attributing his obscurity to the silly affectation of choosing to convey by hints what he did not think

[·] Stoicam denique professionem nunquam obliviscitur, adeò exactè et doctè aliq. rainifav, ut ne Zeno quidem ipse aut Chryappus porticum illam melius fuerit fulsurus. -Cas Prolog. in Pers.

[†] Sed Pessius jam tum in illa sua adolescentiagravis, totusque ad severitatem factus, Xenocratis quam Menippo familior, Gratiis rard litavit .- Ibid.

Multum et veræ gloriæ quamvis uno To Persius meruit. Quinct -Sæpiùs in libro memoratur Persius uno. Mart.

Sed Poetæ, says Casaubon, facile ignosco, cum cogito crudelissimi et фондататов tyranni.-Prolog. in Pers.

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^{*} Scias verò cum Persium legas, sentire illum quæ dixit; et quod Græci aiunt, naw ек блавество урафегу, как апо том бормавым сык ακο των χειλών. - Prolog. in Pers.

⁺ Preface to Drummond's Pers.

proper to unfold at large. Bayle ascribes it to a defective taste; and that singular turn of mind which delighted in enigmatical figures, even when it was necessary only to propound a moral maxim. Vossius contends that he knew nothing of the common rules of satire; and Vavassor censures his Latinity, which he says is unworthy the age in which he Aourished. The elder Casaubon, on the other hand, is as warm in his praise," and boldly places hun in the same line with Horace and Juvenal: Cum autem trium Romanæ satiræ poctarum, Horatii, Persii, et Juvenalis, idem sit propositum, idem scopus, quem ante diximus; magna tamen inter ipsos differentia; omnes esse eximios, omnes lectu dignissimos, et qui diversis virtutibus tandem propè purem sint consecuti.+

Juvenal and Persius are generally printed together. The first edition is,

Juvenal and Persius, fol. Romæ per Uldalricum Gallum, no year.

- fol. Brixiæ, 1473, very rare. - fol. Romæ. 1474.

- Venet. apud Ald. 1501. - Paris. Steph. 1514.

- Delp. Paris. 4to. 1684. Persius alone. H. Casaubon, 12mo. Par. 1607. - Lond. 12mo. 1647. Edit. Opt.

For the Monthly Magazine. Of ATTENDANCE ON GREAT MEN among the ROMANS.

LATTERY and servility came into the world at the same time with power; and though a generous spirit may refuse compliance with them, yet they have obtained among all ranks in all nations, and with greater success than any thing else that can be named. It is difficult to express to what a degree they were carried by the poor, the candidates for offices, the clients, and the dependents, among the Romans; that people so celebrated for magnanimity. The modern ceremonies of courts, the respect of vassals for their lords, are familiarity and neglect, compared with their assiduity and debasement.

Attendance among the Romans was expressed by the word assectatio: and included three parts, called salutatio, deductio, and assiduitas; all three indispensable duties to be paid to those from whom any thing was expected. The first of these ceremonies was the sulutatio;

† Ibid.

and this was not a transitory salute in the street; but the poor and dependants were accustomed to resort to the houses of the great men to wish them a good day, and make a tender of their persons and services. These were called aming communes, and crowded the halfs and out. ward chambers. But Juvenal, in his third satire, speaks of the highest magistrates hurrying along to a much baser attendance:

Qued porrò officium (ne nobis blandiar) aut

Pauperis hic meritum; si curet nocte regatue Currere, cum prætor lictorem impellat, et ine Præcipitem jubeat dudum wigilantibus orbis, Ne prior Albinam, aut Modiam collega sa-

In vain we poor to levies early run:

The grandee has long since been up and gone. The prætor bids his lictors mend their pace, But his colleague outstrips him in the race; The childless matrons are long since awake, And for affronts the tardy visits take.

These legacy-hunters could stoop to make their bows at the houses of widows, and of such as had no heirs; and these salutations, being usually paid at or before the dawn of day, were termed officia aute-The servile crowd, till their lucana. idol appeared, amused themselves in the court or adjoining chambers, which from thence were called cubiculu salutatoria. But in the houses of the emment persons there was a distinction of chambers according to rank; the visitants of quality going into the anti-chamber, whilst those who probably wanted relief and assistance remained below.

At the appearance of the master of the house, the apartment rang with salve or ave: av first the title of dominus was considered sufficient, but afterward that of rer was more generally used. Then, in turns, and with the most respectful gestures, they offered him their persons and services; their compliments generally meeting with favourable answers from their patron, who sometimes condescended to bestow a kiss upon those of a higher order; and, after taking a turn in the court, withdrew. When any one had fallen under the patron's displeasure, he was denied admittance, or made to wait, or answered only with a nod, ar was altogether unnoticed. From this first visit, some hastened away to pay a similar homage to other men in power, from whom also they had or fancied they had expectations; others staid to attend their patron when be went abroad.

The second way of paying court was

[·] See the animated note, where, addressing himself to Scaliger, he exclaims, Pax! vir incomparabilis, &c.

the deductio; the accompanying great men to the forum or senate, and back again to their houses. The most respectable attendants, or those who were most in favour with the patron, were nearest his person, himself either walking, or carried in a litter; the others going before or after him. Thus Martial informs us, he had attended one Bassus, when he waited on widows, to prevail on them to leave him a legacy. The same poet also mentions no less a person than Paulas, a consul, as extremely assiduous in these early morning-visits, and even daugling after litters: so low was the consular dignity sunk under the emperors! Those who led the van in these processions went by the derisory name of anteambulones, and shewed their zeal for their patron by clearing the way.

The third method of instructing themselves into favour was the assiduitus, the very extreme of officiousness and servility; not returning home after the morning salutation, but waiting on their patron the whole day, wherever he went. It is true they were generally of the indigent class who thus loitered away their time. A knight or a senator seldom condescended so far, unless they were candidati for some employment, and then only to some person of distinguished interest. The assiduitas might be performed by proxy. The train of these attendants at length becoming inconvenient in the streets, the custom was introduced of reducing them to a stated number, according to the rank of the patron. But this judicious practice was over-ruled by the tribunes of the people, who delighted in having a mob at their heels, huzzaing as they went along. The compensations which the great made to their followers after these servilities, to the poor were provisions, and sometimes money; to others their interest in obtaining promotions.-This custom, however, was not without its use to the young nobility; it was chiefly introduced, that they who aspired to the chief posts under the government, might not only make interest among the leading men, but, by frequenting them, acquire their eloquence, their politics, their virtues, or their manner. The dialogue de causis corruptæ eloquentia, supposed to have been written by Cicero or Quintilian, has the following observations upon this subject: "It was formerly a custom for the father or relations of any young man of rank and education, who was designed to hold some distinguished place in the republic, to recommend him to some emi-

nent orator, to whom the youth attached himself, paying his court at his house, waiting upon him every where, and especially attending his pleadings. What glory can be compared to that of orators? It is not only the men designed for business who value and respect them, but every youth who has any hopes or expectations to indulge. The fathers are daily sounding their praises to their children; the very populace pride theinselves upon knowing their persons, and pointing to them in the streets. The first desire of a countryman or foreigner, upon his arrival in Rome, is to see those men of whom he has heard so much."— Thus the custom originally was not a bad one; but it was soon corrupted by ambition and by avarice.

For the Monthly Magazine.

Farther Observations on the Term IN-TERVAL, as used in MUSIC.

In consequence of a private letter received from a friend, I most willingly retract my definition of an Interval, given in the present volume of the Monthly Magazine, in a paper "On certain Musical Terms used by the Ancients," page 122, line 5 from the bottom; defining an interval, "the difference between two sounds, as to the number of vibrations, or pulses, in a given time;" and calling an interval "the pitch-difference of two sounds," instead of which, read, the "pitch-ratio."

^{*} Experiments have shewn, (see Concertpitch in Dr. Rees's Cyclopædia) that the present practice of musicians is, to pitch C of the tenor cliff-note at such a degree of acuteness of sound as is excited by a stretched string or other sonerous body, making 240 complete vibrations in one second of time; while bE, E, and F, when tuned a true minor third (without beatings), a true major third, and a true minor fourth respectively, above such C, make 288, 300, and 320 complete vibrations respectively, in the same short space of time: their sitch-ratios therefore are 288, 300, and 320, which not being in their lowest terms, we divide the first by 48, the second by 60, and the last by 80, and obtain 6, 2, and 4, for the pitch-ratios of these three concords or intervals respectively. These are the same as experiments, and the writings of all correct authors, have assigned to them, in lengths of strings or string-ratios; only that the frac tions are each of them reversed, owing to vibrations increasing in quickness as the length of the sounding-string is decreased. In like manner, \$60, \$84, 400, and 480, have been ascertained as the number of complete vi-

The fate of earl Stanhope and M. Bemetzrieder, owing to their not attending to the distinction between difference and ratio, loudly calls upon me to beware of adding to the confusion which has already arisen on this simple subject. It is probable, that in the course of a twelvemonth, results will be published, as to the different schemes of the temperament of the musical scale proposed by various authors, and the mode of working these calculations rendered intelligihie to those who merely understand the common rules of arithmetic. experienced organ-tuner would have the goodness to transmit to the writer of this article, the number of beats in fifteen seconds, made by the fifths and other intervals which do not beat too rapidly to be counted, such a communication would confer an obligation on one who as engaged in a work, in which the greatest deference will be paid to experiment; indeed, much greater than to the authority of writers; who appear not sufficiently to have attended to the distinction of a temperament bearable on the piano-forte, yet intolerable on the organ. It is highly probable, that in laying the temperament on an organ, as is commonly done, the tuner is influenced neither by professional policy, professional prejudice, nor mathematical ignorance, but by the sound maxims of utility. Norwich, C. I. SMYTH.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

April 9, 1810.

If I had supposed that the hasty hints I threw out on the subject of the proper designation of the Swedish Phiny would have been honoured with the notice of the learned president of the Linnean society, I should have endeavoured to give to my argument more extension and precision. The defect of these I now wish to supply, by adverting to the arguments of Dr. Smith; which, though so strongly put, that at the first glance almost, they persuaded me to his

brations made by G, b A, A, and C, next above the foregoing notes, their several pitches when tuned a fifth, minor sixth, major sixth, and octave, above the tenor-eliff C, each being a true or perfect concord respectively: therefore \(\frac{350}{240}, \frac{384}{240}, \frac{100}{240}, \text{ and } \frac{480}{420}, \text{ or in their lowest terms } \(\frac{3}{2}, \frac{8}{3}, \frac{3}{3} \text{ and } \frac{4}{40}, \text{ are the pitch-ratios of these four concords or intervals, as is well known to be the case by experimenters on the lengths of vibrating strings.

opinion, seemed on a review less plausible; and in the end, I still retain my conviction, that Linné is the name which good manners require us, both in writing and speaking, to give to the illustrious knight of the polar star.

I admit that the curious, and to me new fact, mentioned by Dr. Smith, relative to the assumption of surnames by the Swedes, refutes, as to the letter, my argument built on the assertion which I have seen in some work whose title I cannot now recal, that in Sweden, the termination eus is deemed a mark of plebeian origin; yet I must contend that Dr. Smith's subsequent admission proves the validity of the argument as to its spirit. For if, at the time of ennobling Linné, it were the fashion in Sweden for the nobles to have a French termination to their names, it follows irresistibly, that not to have this mark of distinction was proof of plebeian blood; and consequently that in Sweden, no man who did not mean to insult his learned countryman, would think of calling him Linnæus, after his new dignity was once announced. Accordingly, the Swedes then, and ever since, have called him by his new name Linné. Now it does not appear to me that we can excuse ourselves from following their example, as Dr. Smith seems to think, because the fashion which led to this change of designation was absurd or temporary. As well might we object to give his name to the learned bishop of Carlisle, because probably his ancestors assumed the name of Goodenough from some anti-puritanical fashion, as absurd as the contrary fashion introduced by the members of the Long Parliament. As well might we resolve to call Dillenius, Dill, because his German ancestors were so called. Nor have we any thing to do with the barbarisms of a Gothic or Latin prefix It is enough to a French termination. for us that the fashion did exist, and that the Swedes have not seen reason to abrogate the change of name to which it gave rise. Even if all other countries persisted in retaining the old denomination, I do not think their practice would be any rule for us; for I conceive it ought to be a fixed axiom in every case where the prescription of centuries has not made the change impossible, to revert to the precise names which foreigners give to themselves, and to their towns, when these can be accurately ascertained. Not to do this, is to admit the propriety of the barbarous manglings of the proper names of other countries, of which the French are so ridiculously guilty. would certainly not imitate them in endeavouring to naturalise Marcus Aurelius; and, though I would not attempt to substitute Wien, for Vienna, now naturalised beyond recal, I would doubtless say Taheitee rather than Otaheitee, since the prefix is proved to be superfluous. But not only do the Swedes always call their countryman Linné: the same title is constantly given to him in Germany; and I should have added France, had not Dr. Smith assured us, that there they are beginning to use Linnæus. Certainly this change is of very recent date, and I should much doubt its becoming general; at any rate, the naturalists of Germany and of Sweden, more numerous by far than those of all the rest of Europe combined, always use Linné. The question then is, whether a due respect for the memory of this great man does not require that we should conform to their example; whether, in fact, it is not an apparent though doubtless unintended insult upon his countrymen, not to

To judge of the validity of this mode of reasoning, we should bring the case home to ourselves. Suppose that the order of the Bath were in this country as honourable as that of the PolarStar in Sweden; and that in conferring this distinction on any one, it were our custom ever afterwards to give a Latin termination to his name. Sir Joseph Banks would then, on becoming a knight of the bath, have been called Banksius. Now, would it not have been deemed a mark of the grossest ignorance or ill-breeding, should any Englishman in future have persisted in calling his illustrious countryman by his former name of Banks? And should we not have applied the same epithets to any foreign nation, which, after learning the new honour conferred upon him, persisted in using the old designation; especially if all other countries had adopted the new one? But this is precisely what we are guilty of in the case of the immortal Swede.

Dr. Smith will urge however, that this argument applies only to the vernacular name of Limié; that "in Latin, even in Sweden, he is now always called Linnæus;" and that it is the Latin title which we profess to adopt. In reply to this I must observe, 1. That if we are to admit a man to be the best judge of the mode of writing his own name, Linnæ's designation ought to be the same in

Latin as in Swedish. How does he call himself in the last edition of his Systema Naturæ? He does not say Systema Naturæ Caroli Linnæi, but "Caroli a Linné." Indeed, not to have preserved this designation in Latin, in which language nine-tenths of his works were composed, would have been to give up the distinction conferred upon him. 2. The assertion that the Swedes in Latin now always use Linnaus, is by much too unqualified; and I am greatly mistaken if, on re-examination, Dr. Smith will not find just the contrary to be more nearly accurate. It is true, that in Latin composition, where oblique cases occur, the Swedes say Linnæi, Linnæo, &c. as they are forced to do to be intelligible; but in the nominative, they invariably, as far as my experience goes, use a Linné, never Linnæus. I have now before me one of the most recent Latin works in natural history, that have been received in this country from Sweden -Gyllenhal's Insecta Suecica, published in 1808. In the preface to this work, wherever Linne's name occurs in the nominative case, it is constantly written a Linne; in one case even after the preposition ab. I am well aware that Linnæus amalgamates much better with Latin composition than a Linne; but I do not see that this is any reason for depriving him of his real name and honourable title. Indeed, modern authors seem to be getting sensible of the folly of Latinising our often barbarous Gothic names, and generally leave them as they find them-surely the most rational plan. Happé, the author of "Icones Plant. Crypt." does not call himself Happaus. And the effect upon our jaws will be not greatly different whether we read Wiggers, or Wiggersius; Scheuchzer, or Scheuchzerus; Schkuhz, or Schkuhzius. However strange it may seem to Dr. Smith therefore, I am of opinion that not only in English, but in Latin, at least in the nominative case, we ought to say Linné.

But Dr. Smith will here repeat his objection, that to be consistent we ought to call him a Linné, or von or de Linné. In Latin, I think doubtless we ought to follow the Swedes in saying a Linné; but in English, as I observed in my first letter in obviating this objection, I conceive we may safely follow the Germans and French, who always say Linné without the prefix. In matters of this kind, custom is omnipotent; and the decision of the majority should be submitted to.

If we write the name (as we ought to do) with the accent, there need be no fear that it will be Anglicised into Linny. Surely few of those who will pronounce the name are likely to fall into such an absurdity, when every volunteer apprentice gives the French pronunciation to

corps.

I have thus diffusely given the reasons that prevent me from acceding to Dr. Smith's opinion on this subject. Dr. Smith however I have the greatest respect; and should be glad even, so little wedded am I to my own notions, if my conviction would allow me to bow to the decision of so excellent a botanist, who has such just claims to be admitted the arbiter of disputed points in an empire where his nuthority stands so high. I do not myself intend to say any thing more on the subject: but if Dr. Smith condescends to make a rejoinder in this amicable controversy, I promise him the most unprejudiced attention to his arguments; and that if I am convinced by them, I will at once conform to his practice. I argue for truth, not for victory.

April 8, 1810. A LINNEAN.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

THE rapid strides which the French emperor has made in the subjugation of continental Europe, and the great acquisition of territory he has lately made by the annexation of Gallicia to his dominions (a part but little known), makes the following account of the Ukraine peculiarly interesting.

His constant anxiety to extend his commerce, and his perseverance in endeavouring to destroy ours, makes this article curious, as it affords a new proof of his retaining the sentiments expressed in the report published by his orders by a French-Polish writer of much

celebrity, Monsieur Malekeusky.

By the treaty concluded in October, at Vienna, he has gained an immense tract of country abounding in timber, iron, hemp, saltpetre, cattle and corn. All this evinces his eagerness to raise a powerful navy; and eventually to shet us out from the Mediterranean, as he has done from the Baltic: this is evident from the tenor of the report. He has also got possession of the celebrated salt-mines of Wielicza, which produced an immense revenue to Austria. Though this may to many appear trilling, yet he well knows

famous mines may be amusing, I shall send it for your perusal.

An ACCOUNT of the UKRAINE; extraded in part from MALIE-BRUN'S late Pr.

ture of POLAND.

Of all the ancient kingdom of Poland, the finest part is that which border on Turkey in Europe, and comprehends the palatinates of Russia and Belz, with the free state of Chelm, the palatinate of Wolhynia, which forms a province of the same name, and those of Kiovie, Braclaw, and Upper Podolia, generally comprised under the name of the Ukraine,

that is, the frontier provinces.

The soil of these countries, more elevated and less moist than that of Lithuama, enjoys also the influence of a more southern climate, for l'olish Ukraine extends nearly from the 48th to the 52d degree of latitude, which corresponds with the parallels of London and Paris. Yet it appears that the climate is not more temperate than that of Holstein, to which it bears a resemblance by the wetness of the winter. Every sort of grain thrives here in great abundance: the earth only requires to be slightly moved, to return its produce with usury. Many of the grains return from fifty to sixty per cent.; and in general manure is dispensed with. A spot of earth is covered with a thick verdure in three days: and it is a fact, that vegetation in the Ukraine exhibits the greatest vigour, variety, beauty, and magnificence. Innumerable sorts of flowers abound, and perfune the air with their aromatic sweets. The grass grows to such a height in the meadows, as just to leave the horns of cattle visible; rosemary, thyme, asparagus, and pumkins, grow spontaneously, and of the finest quality. Vines also grow, but they pay little regard to the cultivation of them. The forests contain oak, and other sorts of timber, but not every where equally good; droves of wild horses are met with; and also of the subak, a species of antelope.

One cannot give a better idea of the importance this country might be of to France and the Ottoman empire, than by quoting the words of a celebrated Polish writer, monsieur Malekeusky.

"The abundant and various productions of Poland, were for a long time only exported by the Baltic. In the last years of their political existence, the Poles, harassed with the enormous taxation or the customs and duties of the Prussian gorernment, began to be persuaded, that the way by the Black Sea would in every respect be more to their interests. The ancient government of France, well acquainted with the fertility of the southern provinces of Poland, and the importance of their productions both for the navy and the trade of France, was prepared to encourage the Poles in this new enterprize; but it was only just planned, and the cabinet of Versailles was then in its decline.

"These provinces form almost one-half of the extent of Poland. Three great rivers water them: the Nieper or Borysthenes, the Bog, and the Niester. These rivers traverse a much greater extent of country than the Niemen and the Vistula, the only great roads (if they may be so called) of commerce by the Baltic; and the countries which they flow through, in spite of the neglect of cultivation, may with justice be called the Land of Promise for the first wants of

"In order to prove how provisions abound in these countries, it is only necessary to mention that the Ukraine alone subsisted the Russian armies during all their late wars with the Turks.

"Timber for building is found of very advanced growth, and in great abundance: of this it is easy to be convinced by the report of the master mast-maker of the dock-yard of Toulon, who was sent expressly to visit the forests of this country. The masts which arrive by the way of Riga, are eighteen or twenty months from the forests by the Baltic; while those by the way of Cherson have arrived in three months at Toulon, according to the experiment made by the old ' French government: and the calculation of monsieur d'Anthoine has proved arithmetically, that for the Polish masts and timber the way by Cherson is far preferable to that of Riga.

"The salt provisions of the Ukraine are better than those of Ireland; and the low price of horned cattle, as well as of the salt of Moldavia and the Crimea, according to experiments made, allows them to be delivered at Akerman or Sherson, at one-half the price they could be got for in Ireland.

"Hemp, hair, common wools, linens bleached and unbleached, sacking, raw and tanned hides, are in great abundance.

"Saltpetre, pitch, tar, tallow, rape and linseed oils, honey, butter, hog's-

lard, hops, and spirits distilled from

grain, are also very plentiful.

" Wax and gums are at so low a price in the Ukraine, that the Austrian merchants have them brought over-land from this province into Gallicia; from whence they transport them also by land across Moldavia and Austria, even to Trieste; where they sell them, notwithstanding the length and expence of the carriage, for a very considerable profit.

"The tobacco of the Ukraine is excellent. A trial of it was made in France in 1757, and it was found almost

equal to that of Virginia.

"Pot and pearl ashes, which for a long time were exported from Poland only by the ports of Dantzic, Kænigsberg, and Elbing, are also among the productions of the Ukraine; and it is easy to observe. that the difference of the carriage by the Baltic or by the Black Sea, must make a

difference in the price.

"These countries, which present so great riches to us, in provisions and articles of necessity, are almost entirely derived of manufactures; and the French trade would find by the Black Sea an opening equally advantageous to both countries, and a market for cloths, silks, jewellery, wines, fine oils, liquors, sugar, coffee, spices, drugs, colours, &c. The attempts made before the revolution, have clearly proved of what importance this trade would be to France, and more particularly for those departments situated on the Mediterranean.

"French vessels could even bring all the merchandize of the Levant into this country. This branch of commerce is now solely in the hands of the Jews and Armenians, and carried on across Moldavia; a long, tedious, and expensive way, and in which these poor men are subject to many insults and great extor-

tions.

"The great mass of the exports of these countries by the Black Sea, would become more considerable for the French than those which the English and Dutch obtain by the Baitic: and the imports on that side would far exceed those of Dantzic, Konigsberg, or Riga; because the three rivers, the Nieper, Bug, and Niester, when once rendered completely navigable, would penetrate more into the interior of the country than the Niemen and the Vistula. The canal of Muchawa, which already connects the Vistula and the Pripetz, and that of Oginski, which when improved would

unite the Boristhenes to the Niemen, would ultimately extend the trade of the Black Sea over almost the whole of ancient Poland; and would join to the advantages of the trade of this Sea, which is already immense, that of the Bahic.

"The French besides would not have to encounter on these coasts, as upon the Baltic, any rival nation who would seek to possess themselves of all the trade; and who at present, whether owing to its capital, to the nature of its manufactures, or its policy, forms obstacles frequently difficult to overcome.

"France also by its credit, the proximity of its ports in the Mediterranean, and by its power on that sea, is of all others the nation most proper to under-

take this branch of commerce."

Exclusive of these important objects, the Ukraine also possesses a production formerly held in very great estimation. I allude to the seed of the kermes, better known by the name of Polish cochineal. It is now sold only to the Turks and Armenians; who use it to dye their Morocco leather, stuffs, thread, and horsetails. The women in the Levant prepare it with wine or lemon-juice, and thus make a sort of vegetable rouge, with which they stain the nails both of their fingers and their toes.

Locusts are the only remarkable scourge to which these provinces are

exposed.

The inhabitants of the Ukraine call themselves Malo-rosses, which is, Little Russians. According to the historical system generally adopted, they are the descendants of the Russians of Kiowie. These parts, for a long time usurped by Poland, have returned to their mother country. These peasants of Little Russia, are better farmers and economists in husbandry, than those of Great Russia; they do not destroy their forests. Their houses are not entirely built of wood, but some of stones and white clay mixed. With the exception of some of the gentry, and a few of the inhabitants of the towns, they do not use the warm bath. The peasant makes use of no candles to light him; but is satisfied with tallow and oil, which he burns in small pots: or he makes torches of different plants, which give a clear light without smoke. Almost all the peasants of the Ukraine have orchards round their houses, and they plant fruittrees in their kitchen gardens. They consume a vast quantity of wood in great river Borysthenes, that washes the preparation of their brandy, parti- its walls. Kiow was founded in 430,

cularly of the common sorts. The natives of the Ukraine have their implements of husbandry much more perfect than those of Great Russia: but what chiefly con. tributes to make agriculture flourish, a the great quantity of cattle; which at the same time serves to manure the land, and assists in its cultivation. The Ukrainers are more robust and less ignorant than the Lithuanians.

Polish Ukraine, in the limits which it occupied since 1686, contained no towns of any considerable note. Zytomirsz, and other places of the palatinate of Kiovie, scarcely deserve to be mentioned. In the palatinate of Braclaw, besides the city of the same name, there is also Niemerow, which contains about three hundred and twenty houses, some manufactories in leather and cotton, and a tolerable trade. At Tulozin, the French have established a manufactory of fire-arms, of which they make a considerable exportation by Cherson. Targovica is known by its confederation; and at Human the fine forests of oak cease, and the extensive plains without The palatinate of trees commence. Podolia contains the town of Kaminiec, situated on a small river which runs into the Niester, and is about three leagues from the Turkish city of Choczym in Moldavia. Its castle, built upon a rock, and fortified more by nature than by art, was formerly considered as a place of great strength; though now very ruinous it was always the best The city at prefortress of Poland. sent contains about five thousand six hundred and sixty inhabitants. Szarygrod is more populous, having near seven thousand inhabitants. only remarkable for having been the seat of a famous confederation. - Such are the towns of one of the most fertile countries in the world. The Tartars, the Russians, and the confederate Poles, by turns, have banished from this country, along with peace, industry and civili-

zation. One cannot describe the Ukraine without naming Kiow, that famous capital of Southern Russia, reduced it is true to a population of only twentytwo thousand souls, but still in a flourishing state for a city of this country; possessing an university of great antiquity, restored and endowed by Catharine II. and Alexander I., and now serving as a depot for the merchandise which passes up and down the according res

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according to the Polish historians. In 280, this city became the place of residence of a prince of the race of Rurick; in 1087 it was declared the capital of all Russia, and the grand-dukes continued to reside there till 1157. In 1240, it passed under the dominion of the Tartars; then under that of the Poles and Lithuanians. In 1686 it returned definitively under the Russian sceptre. The loss of this place, which as it were commands the navigation of the Borysthenes, was one of those remote causes which prepared and accelerated the subjection of Poland.

To the north-west of the Ukraine extends Wolhynia, a province no less fertile. Its chalky soil produces in great abundance millet, barley, and the heaviest and most farinaceous wheat of all Poland. Some mines of iron are found here; and near Dubno is found yellow amber. A great part of this province is covered with immense forests. In the woods are found, in a wild state, rosemary, asparagus, and various other plants, which, though growing without cultivation, are with difficulty to be distinguished from those which are reared in our gardens with the greatest care The rivers and lakes and attention. abound with fish. But even this delightful country has, at different times, experienced great devastation; particularly in 1613, when the Tartars carried off no less than thirty thousand prisoners, and an immense quantity of plunder. The inhabitants are Russians, as their language, their religion, and their customs, prove. They are a very warlike race of people, and make excellent soldiers.

We shall now enumerate the principal towns of Wolhynia. Since 1774, Dubno has become the seat of a kind of fair, at which all the nobility of the province assemble, in order to settle their affairs. We also meet there with Turks, Armemans, Germans, Swiss; in short, sometimes there is a conflux of not less than thaty thousand souls: the ordinary population is estimated at six thousand. Luck is the ancient capital, and Novogrod-Wolynski that of the present day. Isaslaw, with five thousand and sixty inhabitants, and Ostrog, with four thousand six hundred, are the two most industrious places; the latter is the chief town of a very ancient duchy, now transformed into a majorat, which, after having, for its sovereigns, dukes of the MONTHLY MAG. No. 198,

house of Ostrogski, passed to the house of Lubomirski, and afterward to that of Sangusko: it yields an immense revenue. Olyka, another duchy, belongs to the Radzivills. The small village of Czartoriski is reported to be the origin of the illustrious family of that name. The Lubomirski, who are still more rich and powerful, are a'so originally of Wolbynia, or at least its vicinity.

The country of Chelm has a sandy chalky soil. The wheat is of a most excellent quality: large quantities of yellow amber are also found here.

(To be continued.)

QUERIES.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

I SHALL be obliged if some one of your numerous chemical readers will inform me, through the medium of your valuable miscellany, of the best method of discovering whether there be vitriolic acid in what you generally purchase for vinegar. There is little doubt, from the different taste vinegar now has, from what it used to have, that it is made from a different material; and from the very increased consumption of vitriol, there is some reason to think it is manufactured from that mineral acid. The publicity of an answer to this may be serviceable to many others, as well as to

A CONSTANT READER.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

THE late celebrated Dr. Priestley, many years ago, wrote and published a small tract, entitled "Considerations for Young Men, and the Parents of Young Men;" which has long been out of print: and it is a pity that it should be, since a wide circulation of it might be productive of good. A friend of mine wishes to reprint it, but cannot procure a copy; and I believe it is to be met with only in private hands. Perhaps it is in the possession of some one of the numerous readers of your valuable miscellany who may see this (if you will kindly give it a corner there), and will probably favour me with the pamphlet; either to take a copy from, as it is but a very short one, or to forward to my friend for the purpose of its being reprinted.

CHRISTOPHER EARNSHAW.
43, Chancery Lane.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

IF any reader of your entertaining miscellany can inform me of means to remove the shining quality which so much destroys the effect of drawings in Indian ink, the information would greatly oblige

A CONSTANT READER.

To the Editor of the Monthly Mugazine.

A PUNCTUAL peruser of your widely circulated miscellany, earnestly solicits of the correspondents who combine to fill its interesting pages, a satisfactory communication on the subject of encased phosphorus, prepared for instant use in procuring flame as a substitute for the common tinder-box. I had purchased one of the usual make, the light from which was to be obtained by suddenly immerging a common match; but upon the first trial, though done with care, the phosphorus became instantaneously ignited, and the operator was severely scalded.

He shall be obliged to any philosophical gentleman who will not contemptuously smile at his query, but briefly inform him of the most portable and prudent construction of these light-procurers, and the best method of extinguishing the flame, and healing the burn, of phosphorus.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

IT is frequently asserted, that the body of dissenting clergymen in London, as well as the corporation of London, and the two Universities, enjoy the right of presenting addresses to his majesty in person. As I have not heard of the exercise of this right, I should be very glad to learn from any of your correspondents, whether it exists; and if it does, how it originated, and when it was acted upon.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine. SIR.

HAVING been lately engaged in translating a French work, wherein the term Canards tigres is mentioned, and not knowing to what species of the duck the word tigres refers, I shall feel obliged if some one of your correspondents, conversant in natural history and French literature, will inform me, through the medium of your magazine.

The letter of your correspondent from Bristol, signed E. T. I. of last month, page 154, refers, I presume, to a letter of mine in your Magazine for December last, page 461, concerning the acetic acid. Now, sir, I by no means desire to make your valuable magazine a vehicle for controversy; what I have there stated, is in the power of any of your readers to prove, without having recourse to any theory whatever. I must however take the liberty to remark, that the acetic acid is, in

more efficacious, for the purposes mentioned in my letter, than the process which he recommends.

Simplicity in undertakings upon a large scale is, at all times, most desirable; and in those for the purposes of general health, is most peculiarly so. It would have been as well if your correspondent had affixed his real name to his letter; we should then have had an opportunity of judging how far he was influenced in his remarks, by a soreness of feeling on some other subjects to which I have occasionally adverted.

Anonymous remarks are hardly fair upon those who fearlessly avow their sentiments and their names.

Unawed by the letter of E. T. I., I take the liberty of communicating another fact, not indeed of as much consequence as acetic acid may be: but it is, at any rate, singular; and such as perhaps few of your chemical readers have had an opportunity of witnessing. It is, that having occasion to try some experiments upon blood, in order to the making of Prussian blue, seventeen years ago, I put by about four ounces of dried ox blood in a dry place, not having immediate occasion for it; and this same blood I now have completely dry and unaltered.

AMES JENNING.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

A BOUT twenty years ago I subscribed for a print to be engraved after the picture of the Siege and Relief of Gibraltar. Two guineas were paid to Copley the painter, and two more were to be paid on delivery.

The print has never appeared; nor has an apology been given, that I ever heard of.

Before I make any remarks on this disgraceful transaction, permit me, sir, through the medium of your valuable publication, to request any information on the subject, which you, or any of your very numerous friends, can give me: particularly whether any explanation, or apology, has been publicly given; or whether the subscribers have still grounds on which to found their expectations of the print being delivered, or ALPHA. not.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SHOULD be glad to be informed by some of your legal readers, whether the clause in what is called the new police act, authorising the apprehension of reputed thieves, can be enforced by the city magistrates. The very serious depredations that have recently been committed in the city by pickpockets, render every precaution absolutely necessary.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

IN reply to a query in the magazine for September, whether the sun-flower " follows the course of the sun in the day, and in the night-time, (the stalk untwisting) returns to the east to face the sun next morning," I beg leave to observe that I believe it to be groundless; having a number of very fine flowers growing in an open garden, not in the least influenced by any surrounding walls or building. They have the finest possible heads of numerous flowers, growing to face all quarters; but my principal attention has been paid to the main flower, and I find it always retains, in the situation it first blows in, either north, east, south, or west. Some of the stalks appear twisted, which I consider to arise from the great weight of the head when in full seed; though, while making these remarks, a friend of mine asserted, he had observed the flower changed its position; but he is the only person I ever heard to believe it, whilst I have many observers with myself to the

Also in observation on chalk becoming flint, by a natural process. Whilst in Bedfordshire, this was the subject of conversation; and it was asserted to me as a fact, that on the chalky hills in the neighbourhood of Dunstable, chalk actually became flint, though to the observers by an unknown process; and that after removing these flints, yet the fresh chalk replaced the usual quantity of flints, and that this would be the case ad infinitum; by what inherent chemical property in the chalk, aided by the atmosphere,

remains to be solved by a more learned person than myself. An insertion of the above in the Monthly Magazine, will oblige a constant reader.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

ON reading a paper in your number for May, 1808, on the state of the silk menufacture in this kingdom, I could not but feel a regret that an object promising such national utility, should be so much neglected by us. And it appears deserving of particular attention at this time, when some of our principal manufactures are on the decline, and numerous hands out of employment; and when our supply from the continent is uncertain, and the article increasing in demand.

I cannot but think that were premiums offered, and due encouragement given to the growth of the mulberry, and the culture of the worm, it would produce a spirit of exertion, which can alone ensure, and which seldom fails of ensuring, success.

That no local impediment arises, is evident, from the success which has attended past exertions, when aided by a spirited government, and that still attends the experiments of individuals on a smaller scale

Could any of your correspondents communicate information on the most successful method of rearing the worm, winding the silk, &c. with the profit attached to it, and recommendations on the subject either to persons or books, it would be esteemed a favour, by an obliged enquirer.

MEMOIRS AND REMAINS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

M. BROUSSONNET.

DETER Marie Augustus Broussonnet, professor of botany at the Medical School of Montpellier, member of the French-Institute, Fellow of the Royal Society of London, and formerly associate-anatomist of the Academy of Sciences, was born on the 28th of February 1761, at Montpellier, where his father, Francis Broussonnet, was professor of medicine. The life of Broussonnet displays a striking series of proofs of the high opinion with which he had inspired the different societies to which he belonged: for at the age of eighteen he was selected by the university of Montpellier as one of its professors; at twentyfour he was unanimously chosen a member of the Academy of Sciences, a circomstance unprecedented in the whole period (120 years) that had elapsed since

MEMOIRS of the LIFE and WRITINGS of the first establishment of that academy; and he was elected a member of the Institute in his absence; and was continued in that character though the duties of his post at Montpellier rendered this absence perpetual. From these considerations it is evident that he must have possessed two classes of qualities which are not always united; those calculated to command respect, and to attract esteem.

Being born in the bosom of a celebrated school, and the son of a man who discharged with honour the duties of instruction, it may be said that the Sciences surrounded his cradle, and theirs was the language of his lispings. From his tenderest years he was animated by an insatiable curiosity after the productions of nature, in which the fine climate of his nativity is so rich; and his father, fearing that such a variety of attractive objects might divert him from those long preliminary studies without which there is no true science, thought it necessary to have him removed from home, and accordingly placed him in succession at different colleges appropriated to the belles lettres. But young Broussonnet, at the same time that he distinguished himself among his companions in the common objects of their studies, found opportunities also for pursuing his own particular inclination. He was able to indulge himself much more in this respect, on his return to Montpellier for the purpose of studying medicine; where, by gathering herbs in the day-time, and dissecting in the night, he crowded the apartments of his father with his botanical collections and his anatomical preparations. Yet notwithstanding these accessory labours, he made such a rapid progress in the regular course of medical study, that at the age of eighteen he received the degree of doctor, and the university of Montpellier solicited the chancellor of France for his succession to the professorial chair of his father on its future vacancy.

His Thesis on Respiration, which he had maintained some months before, in reality justified this proceeding, which otherwise bore the appearance of being premature. It is an excellent piece of comparative anatomy and physiology, exhibiting such facts as were then known with equal genius and learning, and anticipating the rudiments of several of the discoveries which have been recently made on this important subject.

He visited Paris for the first time, for the purpose of procuring the confirmation of his appointment as eventual successor to his father's chair: but the minister, perhaps forming an opinion of him from his youth, or influenced by some irrelevant suggestions, was not forward in dispatching this business; and Broussonnet, conceiving new ideas in the metropolis, and feeling that he could there open for himself a different prospect from that which he had contemplated at Montpellier, desired his father not to urge it.

His characteristic sagacity enabled him at once to perceive, from the manner in which natural history was then studied at Paris, that he might easily and quickly attract notice by the new and brilliant turn which it was in his power to give to that science. Indeed, though the cloquence of Buffon had inspired a general taste for the study of nature, it

As it is in the distinction of the species that the advantage of Linneus's method is particularly conspicuous, and the cabinets of Paris did not then present a sufficient number of new ones to serve as materials for labours of any importance, he determined to visit the most valuable of the foreign collections; and he directed his first steps to England; as its universal commerce, its immense colonial possessions, its extensive maritime expeditions, and the taste which many of its most eminent personages entertained for natural history, had rendered that country the richest emporium of the productions of the two worlds. The house of sir Joseph Banks was at that time a resort of the most illustrious characters of Europe, and an open school for such young persons as were incited to emulation by these distinguished examples. According to his usual practice, he made M. Broussonnet undergo a sort of noviciate for a year; and when he felt assured that his visitor was worthy of his esteem, he bestowed it on him unreservedly, and continued to give him proofs of it through-

out the rest of his life. Under the roof of sir Joseph Banks, Broussonnet began his labours on the subject of Fishes; and the presents which he received from that generous friend of the sciences, consisting of a multitude of objects collected by sir Joseph in captain Cook's first voyage, would have supplied the materials of continuing those labours, if it had not been for the different events which prevented the author from the further prosecution of his design. Part of this work was published at London in 1782, under the title of "Ichthyologia Decus I:" it contains the Latin descriptions, in the Linnean style, and perhaps with too much minuteness of detail, of ten rare fishes (of which number half

had at the same time directed most of those who engaged in that pursuit into a wrong path; and the zoologists and mineralogists were not yet familiar with the commodious nomenclature and the rigorous synonymy of Linneus. It appeared as if that great man had written only for botanists; and as these had all become his disciples, they seemed to form a separate class, whose example had yet but little influence on the investigators of the other two branches of natural history, Broussonnet had himself imbibed the Linnean doctrine in all its purity; and he now resolved to establish it in France, and to attach his reputation to the success of this undertaking.

^{*} Printed at Montpellier in 1778, under the title: Variæ Positiones circa Respirationem.

nere before unknown), accompanied by as many plates. This was a fine specimen of an important work; and it will always be regretted, that notwithstanding the preparations which had been made for the engravings, the author did not carry it forward.

Broussonnet returned from London, preceded by the reputation of his book, decorated with the title of Fellow of the Royal Society, and counting among his mends the younger Linneus, Dr. Solander, Sparman, Sibthorp, Scarpa, and several other naturalists of distinction.

An unreserved conformity to the plan and systems of Linneus, would have been of itself no recommendation in the eyes of those who then possessed the most induence in France; and particularly of the respectable Daubenton, who enjoyed much credit both with the academy and the minister: but the amiable character, the mild and engaging manners, and the modest and diffident tone, of Broussonnet, atoned for his scientific creed; and his most zealous protector, was the man whose ideas on that subject were in the greatest opposition to his own. Thus Daubenton appointed him his substitute in the college of France, and his associate at the veterinary school; and was the principal means of procuring his reception at so early an age into the academy: a conduct which was equally honourable to both. He was not elected academician however without a competition which continued for six months; and during that period he presented a series of memoirs, of such merit as could not have failed of ensuring his success, even if he had not been assisted by any patronage.

Among these was the plan of his intended great work on ichthyology. His arrangement was nearly the same as that of Linneus; but he enumerated 1200 species, though Linneus had then valy 460. As specimens of his manner of description, he gave a memoir on the sea wolf (anarrhichas lupus), and another on the scomber gladius. He wrote afterward on the spermatic vessels of fishes; and showed that scales are possessed by streral animals of this class, which are commonly thought to be destitute of them. But the article most likely to strike such men of learning as were not professed naturalists, was his Comparison of the Motions of Plants with those of Animals. In this he gave the first comliete description of the vegetable which approaches nearest to the appearance of laring something voluntary in its oscil-

lations, the hedysarum gyrans, a species of sainfoin, of Bengal, that raises and depresses its lateral folioles, flay and night, without any external incitement. gave an interesting account of the determinate directions taken by different parts of plants in spite of obstacles; of the progress of the roots to seek for moisture. and the inflections of the leaves in pursuit

of light.

Such subjects were far superior to those of his first writings, which were mere descriptions of species; but he suon rose to still higher; and his Memoir on the Respiration of Fishes belongs entirely to the philosophy of natural history. here shows the diminution in the intensity of respiration, and in the heat of the blood, progressively from birds to quadrupeds, and from quadrupeds to reptiles: he compares the size of the heart, and the quantity of blood, in different fishes; explains how it is that those which have small bronchial apertures can live out of the water longer than others; and relates some experiments on the different degrees of heat which fishes can support, and on substances that prove fatal to them when mixed with the water in which they swim. The greater part of these ideas and facts had before been contained in his doctoral thesis.

His Memoir on the Teeth of Animals is of the same class. The differences between those of carmivorous and of herbivorous animals; the laminæ of enamel which penetrate the substance of the latter, and give to their crown the inequality necessary for the purposes of trituration; the infinite variety in the number. figure, and position, of the teeth of quadrupeds; and the inference, that from the structure of the human teeth, man is naturally both a frugiferous and carnivorous animal, in the proportion of 3 to 2these facts, though now familiar, were then neither void of novelty nor of in-

The experiments of Spallanzani and Bonnet on the reproductive power of aquatic salamanders, at this time excited a lively attention among natural philosophers. Broussonnet repeated them on fishes; and found that these also reproduce every part of their fins, if the small bones are not actually torn out by the

The whole of the above-mentioned labours were previous to his becoming a member of the academy, and they are nearly all that he published on natural history. It will doubtless appear sur-

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prising that he quitted a career which he had entered upon with so much distinction, and in which there was reason to expect such happy results from his genius and activity. The occasion of this was, that in the same year in which he was admitted into the academy, he was also appointed secretary to the Agricultural Society; and this was followed by many other causes of turning his attention into a different channel.

Agricultural societies had been established in the several districts of France in 1761: but as they were mostly composed of the great proprietors of land, or of mere farmers, they had evinced little activity in their proceedings; and that of the metropolis had done no more in a period of four-and-twenty years, than publish some instructions. Berthier de Sauvigny, however, who was intendant of Paris at this time, made it a kind of point of honour to raise this society to notice: and thought the execution of such a design could not be entrusted to any person more capable than M. Broussonnet, with whom he had had occasion to form a connection in England. The latter accordingly lost no time in applying all his exertions to this purpose; and succeeded in giving, in some measure, a new character to the association. Useful memoirs were published every quarter of a year; numerous instructions were circulated in the country-places; meetings of farmers were established in every canton. for their more effectual information in advantageous methods and processes; and prizes were solemnly distributed to such of them as had most successfully applied those processes in practice. These steps quickly brought the society into general respect; and induced the government to form it into a central corporation, with a cognizance extending over the whole kingdom, for the purpose of collecting and communicating intelligence of discoveries and inventions in agriculture. Persons of the first distinction did not disdain to enrol themselves as its members; the society held public sittings; and in short, it assumed a rank among the great learned associations of the capital.

It cannot be denied that, in his new office, Broussonnet shewed a great flexibility of talent. He gradually abandoned the dryness which forms a characteristic of the school that he had followed in natural history; and soon attained an elegant and well-supported style, rising sometimes to all the warmth

of eloquence. The first of his éleges, that of Buffon, is perhaps rather feeble for so great a name; but in two which followed it, at one time he charms us with the peaceful virtues of Blaveau, and at another excites our admiration of the self-devotion to the public good, and of the probity and frankness, which marked the conduct of Turgot. At the period when every wish seemed directed to a popular revolution, he frequently obtained applause by recalling the public attention to agricultural subjects.

It is well known what influence the activity of an individual can exert on that of a whole body of men; and how powerfully a young man of an ardent character, as Broussonnet then was, may be tempted by such occasions of exercising a brilliant genius, and of acquiring the public favour: but perhaps it is less understood, in what degree that perpetual self-devotion to the glory of others, which constitutes the first duty of those who are the organs of a learned society, may prove detrimental to the success and display of their personal labours. Broussonnet must have experienced this more than any body else, in a depart. ment that is doubtless of the greatest immediate utility; but which, being confined by its very nature to noticing direct applications, had also, in an equal pro-portion, the effect of keeping him from access to those general truths which are the only possible objects of really scientific labours; and of making his situation rather an intermediate office between the provinces and the government, than a centre of the correspondence of learned men. He thus entered insensibly on a new career, from the time of his being appointed to this post; and in that career he became continually more and more engaged, particularly when the revolution seemed to have called every one to the management of public affairs.

A man who is capable of exercising a personal and independant influence on the welfare of his countrymen by the peaceful investigation of truth, will find it very hazardous, without previously ascertaining his own strength, to agree to become one of the inferior springs of the complicated machine of government; a machine in which the irresistible and simultaneous action of so many wheels, leaves to no individual an uncontrolled motion or will. How much more dangerous must this determination be, at a time when the whole state, delivered up to the passions and caprices of the nul-

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niulude, utude, was borne along by an impetuous torrent, and when every successive instant might expose the magistrates to the alternative of crime or death!

Broussonnet, whose public discourses had gained him popularity, could scarcely tal of being called to some political trust in those early moments when the popular opinion guided each choice; but the first situations that he filled of this kad, must soon have made him look back with regret to the pursuit of the sciences, and the tranquil occupations of the closet. Being appointed in 1789 to the electoral body of Paris, he was required, with the other electors, to assume that species of intermediate magistracy which for an instant supplied the place of the suspended authorities; and on the very day of his coming to the townhall, he beheld his friend and patron the intendant of Paris murdered before his face. He was afterwards, together with Vauvilliers, charged with the task of procuring a supply of provisions for the metropolis; and saw himself twenty times threatened with destruction by those who were themselves preserved by the results of his solicitude, and who submitted only to the gardance of such as were interested in bringing upon them the misenes of famine.

Discouraged by the view of so much folly and ingratitude, the affliction which had now taken possession of his spirits, was vented in his last discourses before the Agricultural Society; and from that time it might have been apprehended that he would never again be tempted to exert his knowledge and zeal for the public welfare. He had a seat however in that celebrated assembly (the Second), which, though it existed only for a few months, will leave such deep traces in the annals of France; which, at the first moment of its meeting, received almost on its knees the same constitution from which afterward it daily tore some one of the pages; which shrunk under the fall of a throne that it had sworn to support; and, in quitting the scene, appeared wantonly to multiply the chances of anarchy, to the nation for which it had undertaken to hold the reins of goternment. In this situation he might perceive the wide difference between the calm reasonings which are adapted for the persuasion of the solitary philosopher, and the violent arguments which alone are capable of producing effect upon a tomerous body of men. In such meet-

ings, character can accomplish every thing, and knowledge almost nothing; decisions are enthusiastically made in the aggregate, which afterward each individual privately condemns in the moments of reflection; and when a deliberation is opened, no one can foresee to what issue it may be brought by the accumulated sophisms, and the propitious or wayward warmth, of successive speakers, and by the tumultuous agitations of party-spirit. M. Broussonnet attempted in vain to reclaim the contending factions by proposing conciliatory views; but his mild and insinuating manners were weapons too weak to oppose the

universal frenzy.

After the events which put an end to the Legislative assembly, he retired to his country-seat near Montpellier; where he hoped at length to enjoy, in the cultivation of his lands, that repose to which he had been a stranger from the time of his yielding to the allurements of ambition. But the moment had arrived when there was no longer any repose to be expected by whoever had been concerned in public affairs, or had attained to any degree of distinction. In consequence of the revolution of the S1st of May. which gave the preponderance to the most violent of the factions that struggled for power, a great number of the departments revolted: their plans however were badly concerted, and by their failure completed the triumph of the oppressors. Commissioners were now sent into every part of the country, to proceed with rigour against such as had taken an energetic part in those measures; and as Broussonnet had been deputed by his fellow-countrymen (though against his will) to the committee of insurrection at Bourdeaux, and appointed member of a convention which the insurgent departments projected to assemble, he was imprisoned in the citadel of Montpellier; and would soon have had to undergo the same fate as so many other illustrious scholars and virtuous magistrates, if he had not effected his escape in an almost miraculous manner.

On this occasion he took refuge with his brother, who acted as a physician in the army of the Pyrenees; and here he for a short time concealed himself, under the appearance of an inferior physician: but as he knew too well that this expedient could not give him permanent security, he eagerly sought a favourable opportunity of passing the frontiers.

One day, on pretence of gathering berbs for the military hospital, he ascended the mountain in a slight dress to avoid suspicion, and accompanied only by some young physicians belonging to the army: he found means to escape from their sight at the turning of a valley; and after climbing the ruggedest paths, which exposed him least to the risk of being seen, as expeditiously as his strength permitted, he darted forward through one of the outlets. But fresh dangers now awaited Even the arrival of night did not him. allow him to rest, for the appearance of a French patrol would have been certain death to him; and thus he wandered among the rocks, in a freezing cold, scantily clothed, and without food, having only a little snow to quench his thirst, starting at the smallest noise, and fearing above all that some of the winding paths might lead him back toward the fatal territory which he had just left. At day-break his foot struck against some object, which proved to be a corpse; perhaps that of a wretched exile, like himself, whom dread of the executioner hurried from his native country. A second night, more terrible than the first, closed in upon him before he had discovered any inhabited place; and it was not till after eight-and-forty hours spent in this manner, and when he was quite overcome with fatigue and want, that he met a poor man who directed and supported him to the nearest Spanish cottage. His sufferings were hardly inferior, in pursuing his journey to Madrid : on foot, without money, and almost without clothes, he offered himself as an assistant to several village-barbers, for no other reward than his victuals, but was refused.

Fortunately, in the bosom of political associations there exists an association of a different nature, which aims at rendering service to them all, without taking part in their continual dissensions. true friends of the sciences, at the same time that they yield to no class of men in feelings of patriotism, are also united among themselves by the same general ties that attach them to the great cause of humanity. The mere mention of M. Broussonnet's name, and a knowledge of his situation, were sufficient to procure him a kind reception, protection, and assistance of every sort, from all votaries of science, without distinction of country, religion, or political engagements. Messieurs Cavanilles and Ortega, in particular, received him with open arms at Madrid; but no one displayed more eagerness and delicacy in serving him time sir Joseph Banks. As soon as he learnt the flight of his old friend, he immediately took every active and precautionary measure for securing to him not only a refuge but an honourable subsist. ence, in case of his being still further pursued by dangers, as the turn of affairs about this time rendered possible. This kindness proved of more early utility to the subject of it, than M. Broussonnet himself could have anticipated; nor did the persecutions which the latter had still to undergo, proceed from the quarter that he dreaded.

Spain was already the resort of numerous French emigrants who had left their country at a previous stage of the revolution, and the political principles of these made them averse to associate with one who had borne an active part in the innovations which they had themselves opposed. They determined therefore to get rid of him; and in consequence of their suggestions he was first banished to Xeres, and afterward embarked at Cadia in an English vessel; which being met by two French frigates that were containg off St. Vincent, he was compelled to take refuge at Li-bon. But even here he did not venture to land openly, lest he should incur new persecution. M. Correa de Serra, a celebrated botanist, obtained from the duke de la Foens (a prince of the blood), president of the Academy of Sciences of this city, permission to conceal him in the house of that society; and though this was still a sort of prison to him, how much he must have preferred it to that of Montpellier! He slept in the library of the academy; and there be passed his time in learning the Portuguese language, and in making valuable extracts from ancient manuscripts containing the narratives of the earliest voyages performed by that once enterprising

people. The emigrants at the court of Portugal however, by means of communications from those of Madrid, discovered him in this concealment. He was now subjected to the interference of the inquisition, on pretence of having been a freemason; the prince who protected him was publicly accused of jacobinism in a pamphlet; and matters proceeded so far, that Bronssonnet was glad to assume the character of physician in the train of the ambassador-extraordmary

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from the United States to the emperor of Morocco. What severe reflections on human nature, and on the springs which actuate the machinery of nations, must have arisen in the mind of the man who thus found himself reduced to the necessits of seeking some degree of personal ofety in Morocco, for the crime of bring thought that one of the most refined communities in Europe was competent to bestow on itself a rational constution! Yet it was here that he again found happiness, in finding repose, and resuming his original studies; -and here te received intelligence of the change that took place in the political sentiments of his countrymen, and of their exertions to re-establish a regular system of g vernment.

But the excesses which he had personally witnessed among them, had made too terrible an impression on his imagination, to allow him to confide in these arst appearances of tranquillity; and accordingly, after obtaining of the directory the erasure of his name from the list of emigrants, he employed all the influence of his friends to procure his return to Morocco in the character of Being subsequently driven from this post by the plague, he was appointed consul at the Canary islands; and, as if he thought he could never be far enough from his country, he finally solicited the consulship at the Cape of Good Hope. A minister who was one of his relations, and who has always felt a tender interest in the concerns of the school in which they both were pupils, was obliged to use a sort of violence, for the purpose of determining him to accept a situation in that establishment.

It must be acknowledged that botany, which had again become the favourite pursuit of Broussonnet, had a considerable share in his motives for desiring to live abroad. During the whole period of his residence at Salee, Mogadore, Morocco, and Teneriff, he employed his leisure moments in studying the plants of those places; and the interesting observations which he frequently sent home, were well adapted to atone for his absence. But whatever importance might charactenze his researches, they were still of too particular a nature. The proper post for such a man as Broussonnet, was a professor's chair; from which his genius and activity might extend the general domain of science, as much as his eloquence would diffuse a taste for it : and

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natural history itself, as well as merely the school of Montpellier, was indebted to the hand that brought him back wholly to their service.

During the short period that he was professor at Montpellier, he succeeded, by the assistance of M. Chaptal's protection, in rendering the public garden of the school there an object of admiration to botanists, by the order which he introduced into it, and the number of plants that he collected. His lessons attracted a great concourse of students; he had resumed his original labours on the animal kingdom; and he hoped to retrieve the loss of those fifteen years which a single error in his conduct had nearly rendered useless to science and to his fame, when his career in both was cut short in the prime of life.

His last illness was one of those which always surprise us, however common they may be: it was perhaps brought on by grief for the loss of his wife, and the sufferings of his daughter (whom he tenderly loved) in childbed; and a fall which he had received in the Pyrénees, doubtless contributed to its production. He one night sustained a slight stroke of apoplexy: but under the care of his brother, and M. Dumas his colleague, he soon recovered the use of his limbs and his senses; and even his memory, which had formerly been so prodigious. single point of the latter failed him: he was never afterward able to pronounce or write correctly substantives and proper names, either in French or Latin; though he retained a perfect command over the rest of both these languages. Epithets and adjectives presented themselves to his mind in abundance; and he contrived to multiply them in his discourse, in such a striking manner as to make himself understood. If, for instance, he wished to speak of any particular person, he described his appearance, his qualities, and his occupation; or if of a plant, he described its form and its colours. He recognised the name when pointed out to him in a book, but it never occurred to him spontaneously. His case suggests a curious question concerning the nature of memory: Whether this incomprehensible faculty is divided into different and independent departments, in which ideas are distributed according to grammatical classes, instead of being connected by the sensations from which the ideas themselves flow?

His health continued to amend daily, 2 Y till

till the 21st of July 1807; when a coup de soleil* reduced him to an incurable state, and ultimately put an end to his life after six days passed in the agitations of

 An affection not uncommon in warmer climates, proceeding from exposing the head to the too powerful heat of the sun. a convulsive lethargy. On opening his head, it was found that there had been a large ulcer on the surface of the left side of the brain, but which had healed to the extent of two-thirds: this probably was the cause of his first attack, and would have healed entirely if a fresh accident had not occurred to prevent it.

SCARCE TRACTS, WITH EXTRACTS AND ANALYSES OF SCARCE BOOKS.

It is proposed in future to devote a few Pages of the Monthly Magazine to the Insertion of such Scarce Tracts as are of an interesting Nature, with the Use of which we may be favoured by our Correspondents; and under the same Head to introduce also the Analyses of Scarce and Curious Books.

"The Hierarchie of the blessed Angels; their Names, Orders, and Offices; the Fallof Lucifer with his Angels: written by Thomas Heywood." London, 1635.

THIS is a poem in nine books, to which are attached profuse notes; so that one is at a loss to guess whether the verse was made in order to usher in the prose, or the prose to usher in the verse. The author is a sincere friend to piety and superstition: he is willing to worship the Trinity and all the nine orders of angels; and to believe in devils, imps, alastors, and every other class of cacodemons. His poetic and his religious love of the marvellous are so mingled, that it may be doubted whether he abhors atheism more as the foe of imagination, or as the face of credulity.

The first book is entitled Uriel, or the Seraphim; and descants on the being of a God. Instances are given of heaven's revenge against impiety. This is one:

The atheist Lucian held God's son in scorn; And, walking late, by dogs was piecemeal torn:

Yet for the love I to his learning owe,
This funeral farewell I on him bestowe.
Unhappy Lucian, what sad passionate

Shall I depose upon the marble stone
That covers thee? How shall I deck thy
herse

With bays or cypress? I do not bemone Thy death, but thus thy dying. Had thy creed

As firm been as thy wit fluent and high, All that have read thy works would have agreed

To have transferr'd thy soul above the sky, And sainted thee.

The second book, or tractate, is called Jophiel, or the Cherubim; and treats of the unity of the Godhead, in opposition to

the polytheists: the author's orthodoxy is exemplary:

The monady, or number one, we see
In this great godhood doth arise to three;
And then this mystical trine, sacred alone,
Retires itself into the number one.
Three persons in this trias we do name;
But yet the godhood still one and the same:
Each of the three by right a God we call;
Yet is there but one God among them all.

The third book is called Zaphkiel, or the Thrones; and describes the structure of the universe.

The fourth book is Zadchief, or the Dominations. According to the author's own argument, or summary, a examines

What ternions and classes be In the celestial hierarchie; With what degrees they are instated; How 'mong themselves concatenated: Angels and dæmons made apparent, By ethnic and by scripture warrant.

In a note to this book the following amusing relation occurs;

" I have read of a noble centurion in the lower part of Germany, of great opinion and estimation with the people, for his approved goodness and known honesty, who reported this discourse following:-That walking one evening through a thicket or grove, not far distant from the place in which he lived, with only one man and a boy to attend him, he saw approaching toward him a fair and goodly company of knights and gentlemen, all seeming persons of great eminence, for they were mounted on tall and brave horses, and well accommodated at all points; all which, without any salutation, in great silence past by him. in the lag of the troop, he fixed his eye with some astonishment on one, who, to his present

aresent imagination, had served him, and cen his cook, who was dead and buried some days before this apparition. This kilow was as well mounted as the rest. and led an empty or spare horse by the

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"The centurion, being a man of undaunted spirit, went up close to him, and demanded what he was; and whether he were the same cook who had lately served him, and whom he had seen conned, and laid in the earth? Who ansacred him again, that, without any doubt or scruple, he was the self-same man. His master then asked him, what gentlemen, or rather noblemen, as appraced by their habit, were those that ad before; and to what purpose he led that empty horse in his hand? To all which he replied in order; that those basemen were men of note and quality, naming to him divers whom he knew were deceased; and that they were now upon a voyage to the Holy Land, whither he limself was likewise bound; and that the sazre horse was provided on purpose to do him service, if it so pleased him, and that he had any desire to see Jerusalem. The centurion made answer, that with great willingness he should find in his heart to see that city, and visit the holy sepulchre, whither, if means and leisure had favoured his purpose, he long since atended a pilgrimage. The other told intended a pilgrimage. him, now was the time, his horse ready, necessaries wanting, and he could not a in better company.

"At these words the bold centurion leapt into the empty saddle, and was presently hurried away from the sight of haservants in the twinkling of an eye.

"The next evening, at the same hour and in the same place, he was found by his servants and friends, who were there asembled, seeking and enquiring after han. To them he related his journey, and all he had seen in the holy city, describing punctually every monument and place of remark; which agreed with the relations of such travellers and pilgrims as had been there, and had brought certiheate and assured testimony from thence. He showed unto them likewise alerchief, which that cook his servant, or rather devil in his likeness, had given him, stained with blood; but told him, if at any time it were foul or dirty he should cast it into the fire, for that was the only way to make it clean."

The fifth book, entitled Haniel, or the Vertues; treats of the consonance, or

sympathy, between the angelic hierarchy and the planetary system.

The sixth book is named Raphael, or the Powers; and describes the fall of Lucifer. The war of these angels differs from that of Milton's. Our poet says :

Shall I now tell

The weapons, engines, and artillery, Used in this great angelomachy? No lances, swords, nor bombards, had they then. Or other weapons now in use with men; None of the least material substance made: Spirits by such give no offense or aid. Only spiritual arms to them were lent. And these were called affection and consent, Therefore this dreadful battle fought we find.

By the two motions of the will and mind: Now both of these in Lucifer the devil. And his complies, immoderate were,

evil.

Those that in Michael the arch angel reign'd,

And his good spirits, meekly were maintain'd. The description of hell is quite as unlike that in the Paradise Lost:

In hell is grief, pain, anguish, and annoy. All-threatening death, yet nothing can destroy.

There's ejulation, clamor, weeping, wailing, Cries, yells, howls, gnashes, curses neverfailing;

Sighs and suspires, woe and unpitied mouns, Thirst, hunger, want, with lacerating groans :

Of fire or light no comfortable beams, Heat not to be endur'd, cold in extreams: Tornients in every artyre, nerve, and vein, In every joint insufferable pain: In head, breast, stomach, and in all the senses,

Each torture suiting to the foul offenses, But with more terror than the heart can

think, The sight with darkness, and the smell with stink ;

The taste with gall in bitterness extreme, The hearing with their curses that blaspheme;

The touch with snakes and toads crawling about them,

Affi cted both within them and without them. The seventh book, called Kamael, or

the Principates; imitates some passages of Dante about the rebel angels.

The eighth book, Michael; treats of succubæ, incubi, alastors, and in general of "Satan's wiles and feats prestigious."

Now of those spirits whom Succubin we call, I read what in Sicilia did befall. Rogero reigning there, a young man much Practis'd in swimming, for his skill was such

That

That few could equal him, one night being Was from his fellows anatch'd away, and late

Sporting i' th' sea, and thinking then his mate

Had been before him, caught him by the hair

To drag him to the shore, when one most fair Appeard to him, and softly gaz'd at him : her

head Seem'd as in golden wires apparelled;

And lo quite naked she's before him found, Save that her modest hair doth clothe her round.

Astonish'd much to see so rare a creature, Richly accomplish'd both in face and feature,

He views her still, and is surpriz'd at last, And over her his upper garment cast, So closely brought her home, and then convey'd

Her to a private chamber, where she stay'd So, long with him, that he with her had WOIL

Such grace, she was deliver'd of a son But all this Within some forty weeks. while,

Though she had lent him many a pleasant smile,

She never spake, nor one word could he hear

Proceed from her, which did to him appear Something prodigious; and it being known How this fair sea-born Venus first was shown,

A friend of his said, he was much misled To entertain a spectre in his bed.

At which words, both affrighted and inrag'd To think how desperately he had ingag'd Both soul and body, at the nymph he breaks Into loud terms, yet still she nothing speaks. At this, more angry to have no reply, He takes his sword, and son, then standing

by, And vows, unless she tell him whence she

came, To sacrifice the infant's tender frame. After some pause, the Succubus replied :

"Thou only seek'st to know what I would hide.

Never did husband to himself more wrong, Than thou in this, to make me use my tongue."

After which words she vanish'd, and no more

Was thenceforth seen. The child, threaten'd before,

Some few years after, swimming in the

where first the father saw the mother's face,

drownd

By the same spirit, his body no where found.

The ninth book is entitled Gabriel, or the Angel; and professes to tell Of Robin Goodfellow, and of fairies,

With many other strange vagaries Done by hobgoblins.

It will be perceived from the foregoing specimens, that the pauses are, as in blank verse, studiously remote from the end of the line; that the versification is natural but vulgar, easy but insipid, fluent but diffuse; and that it is not as a mine of diction, but only of fable, that this poem can be consulted with advantage by future writers. The notes, on the contrary, contain much curious information, marvellous anecdotes from forgotten writers, and moral common-places robed in that solemn antique garb which secures to usual truths a more than usual attention. The firmness of the author's faith, will, in these days of scepticism, hardly be imagined without quoting his own words: book iv. p. 219.

"I began the former tractate with the hierarchy of angels, their three classes, or ternions, their order and concatenation, in which I have proceeded with that plainness, that I hope they need no further demonstration. As also of the opinion of the Sadducees and others, who will allow no spirits or angels at all, their weak and unmomentary tenets being with much facility removed. Angels were the first creatures God made, created pure as the light, ordained with the light to serve God, who is the lord of light. They have charge to conduct us, wisdom to instruct us, and grace to preserve us. They are the saints' tutors, heaven's heralds, and the body's and soul's guardians. Furthermore, as Origen saith, every one's angel that hath guided him in this life, shall at the last day produce and bring his charge forth, whom he hath governed. They, at all times, and in all places, behold the ma-jesty of the heavenly Father. And, according to saint Augustin, they were created immortal, beautiful, innocent, good, free, and subtile, thus resembling afar off the essence of God himself."

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Extracts from the Portfolio of a Man of Letters.

FIGS.

FIGS have, from the earliest times, been reckoned among the delights of the palate. Shaphan, the scribe, who made, for the use of the young king Josiah, that compendium of the law of Moses, which is called Deuteronomy, enumerates among the praises of his country, (Deuteronomy viii. 8,) that it was a land of figs. And the poetic spirit of the prophet Amos was formed (Amos vii. 14,) under the shade of figters, whose fruit it was his profession to

gather.

The Athenians valued figs at least as Alexis, (in the highly as the Jews. Deipnosophists) calls figs "a food for the gods." Pausanias says, that the Athenian Phytalus was rewarded by Ceres for his hospitality with the gift of the first fig-tree. Some foreign guest, no doubt, transmitted to him the plant, It sucwhich he introduced in Attica. ceeded so well there, that Athenæus brings forward Lynceus and Antiphanes, (iv. xiv. p. 485,) vaunting the figs of Attica as the best on earth. Horappollo, or rather his commentator Bolzani, says, that when the master of a house is going a journey, he hangs out a broom of fig-boughs for good luck. Our forefathers preferred a broom of birch; as if, in the master's absence, it was well to temember the rod.

A taste for figs marked the progress of refinement in the Roman empire. In Cato's time, but six sorts of figs were known; in Pliny's, twenty-nine. (liv. xiii. c.7.) The sexual system of plants seems first to have been observed in the fig-tree; whose artificial impregnation is taught by

Play, under the name caprification. In modern times, the esteem for figs has been still more widely diffused. When Charles V. visited Holland in 1540, a Dutch merchant sent him, as the greatest delicacy which Ziriksee could ofer, a plate of figs. The gracious empeter dispelled for a moment the fogs of the climate, by declaring that he had never eaten figs in Spain with superior leasure. Carter, (p. 367) praises the igs of Malaga; Tournefort, (vol. i. p. 19) those of Marseilles; Ray, (p. 436) those of Italy; Brydone, (p. 127) those Sicily; Dumont, (p. 150) those of Malta; Browne, (p. 144) those of Thes-My; Pecocke, (vol. vi. p. 276) those of

Mycone; De la Mottraye, (vol. i. p. 431) those of Tenedos and Mitylene; Chandler, (p. 188) those of Smyrna; Maillet, (p. 107) those of Cairo; and lady Wortley Montagu, (vol. ii. p. 163) those of Tunis. What less can be inferred from the conspiring testimony of the most learned of the travelled, and of the most travelled of the learned, than that wherever there is a fig there is a feast?

It remains for Jamaica, and the contiguous islands, to acquire that celebrity for the growth of figs, which yet attaches to the eastern archipelago; to learn to dry them as in the Levant; and to supply the desserts of the food-fanciers of

London.

CURIOUS TRADITION.

Previously to the dissolution of manasteries in England by king Henry VIII., there was at Cardigan an image of the Virgin, which was much resorted to by pilgrims, even from distant parts, and produced very considerable revenues to the church. Tradition asserted, that it had been originally discovered swimming in the river Teivi, with a lighted wax taper in its hand; that after its removal, this taper burnt for several years without any diminution of its substance; but that on some persons committing perjury, in swearing upon it, it was suddenly extinguished, and never burned afterwards. Hence it became estcemed an invaluable relic; and, as such, was declared by the monks entitled to receive adoration. The dissolution of monasteries, of course. put an end to its influence; and the first information was laid against it by Dr. William Barlow, bishop of St. Davids, who at that time professed the principles of protestantism, but who, a few years afterward, recanted, and again became a catholic.

The following is a copy of his curious letter, and of the consequent examinations respecting the taper, of the prior, and the vicar. In Barlow's letter, he earnestly requests to have the see of his hishopric removed to Caermarthen. The year in which the letter was written is not inserted, but there is reason to suppose it was

1537.

"After my right humble commendations, the benevolent goodness of your lordship toward me appeareth both by your lordship's lettres, and by relacion of M. Doct. Barnes concernings such somes of moneye as I am yndebted to the kyngs highnes favorably to be respited, though I canot in this, nor in other your manyfold benefits, condignly make recompensation, yet the little that I maye to the utmost of my pore possibilitye my unfayned endeavor shal not fayle faythefully to prine. Concernyage your lordships letres, addressed for the taper of Haverforde West, ere the receyte of them I had done reformacon, and openly detected the abuse therof; all pties which before tyme repugned

" But sythen I chaunced upon another

penitently reconcyled.

taper of most great credyte and of more shameful detestacon, called our ladyes taper of Cardigan, which I have sente here to your fordship with convenyent instructyons of that develish delusyon. For where I admonished the canons of Sainte Davyds, accordinge to the kyngs instructions in no wyse to set forth fayned reliques for to allure people to supersticion, neither to advance the vayne observacons of unnecessary holy dayes, abrogated by the kings supreme authoritye, at Sainte Davids daye the people wilfully solemnized the feast; then reliques were set forth, which I caused to be sequestered and taken away, detayning them in my custody untill I may be advertised of your lordship's pleasure. The parcels of the reliques are these: two heedes of syluer plate, enclosinge two rotten skulles stuffed with putrified clowtes. Item: two arme bones, and a worm eaten booke coucred with syluer plate. Of the canons showinge negligence towarde the prefermente of Gods word, and what ungodly disgussed sermone was preached in the cathedrall churche in the feest of Innocents last passed, they being present with an auditory of hij or hij hundred psons, this bearer a mynister of the same church shall forder declare, hauvinge pte of the said sermone in wrytinge apparente to be showed. Forthermore, though I myght some more presumptuous then neadeth to moue any sute for the trauslacion of the see from Sainte Dairds to Kermerddyn, yet my good lorde the juste equytye thereof and expedyente utilytie enforceth me so to presume, consyderinge that a better deade for the comen wealth and dew reformacon of the who'e mysordered dyocesse cannot be purposed as well for the preferremente of Gods word, as for the abolyshinge of all antichristian suspicion, and therein the kyngs supreme maiestie to be amplyfied with the universall comoditye of his graces subjects there reseaunte, annoyenge non with discomoditye excepte pehaunce foure or fyve prsons will surmyse their pryvate pleasor to be anoved in pfytinge the comon wealth.

" And the cause ptlye that moveth me thus with imtortunitye to be urgente in my sute ys the over sumptuous expences that the canons have incrysed in reedifyenge the body of theyre cathedrall church, which ere it be fully fyneshed will utterly consume the small resident of the church treasure remayninge in their custody, without any profitable effecte savinge to nourish clatteringe conventycles of barbarous rurall psons; the deformed habitacons of the pure collegyans in such beggerly ruyae and so wretchedly decayed that honestye will abhoorre to beholde them, which to remedy, pleaseth the kyngs hyghnes of his gracious bountye to graunt the grey freres place at Kermerddyn, where his moste noble pgenitor and graundefather lyeth honorably entiered, lycensynge the see thydder to be translated, which (his grace pleasor condescendinge) maye be pformed without any chargeable difficultie. And not only the pore collegyans, but also the canons residentaryes, myght be there pleasantly enhabited with habundant pvision of all necessarie commoditie, continually havinge opportune occasion to pfite the kyngs subjects, whereas at St. Davids lurking in a desolate corner, they that be best mynded can do veraye litle good in case they wold, sauyinge to themselues. And coacernynge the freres, that they nether shuld be agreeved with any pindice, I dowte not but under the kyngs hyghnes favor of soch pferrements as I have of his grace, sufficiently to pvyde for evry one of them that shall be founde an abie mynister of Christes church in competente lernynge and honest conversacon. Moreover, the sayde towne of Ker-merddyn beinge the most frequented merddyn place and indifferently situate in the myddle of the dyocesse, I myght thene, (and God willinge so I wolde) settle my contynuall consistory assisted with leraed psous, maynteynenge a free gramer scole with a dayly lecture of holy scripture, whereby God's honor principally preferred, the Welsh rudenes decreasynge, christian cyvilitye may be introduced, to the famous renowne of the kynges supremycye, whose princely maiestive Almiglaye

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gluye

highlye Jesu preserue with your good highlye. From Kermerddyn, the last date of March.

Yor lordeships to comand, W. MENEVEN, LUDICROUS TIMIDITY.

It is related of Aston, earl of Portland, treasurer to Charles I. that having been much importuned to procure the reversion of an office for the son of sir Julius tesar; the friend of the latter, in order to moure his attention to the affair, wrote on a slip of paper, "remember Cæsar." This, on being presented to the treasurer, was casually put into his pocket, and he was too much of a courtier ever to think of the matter again. A short period, however, only elapsed, before accident brought this paper again to view. Not

remembering the circumstance that gave rise to it, he was forcibly struck with the idea of its being an indirect intimation of approaching assassination, and in order to escape Cæsar's fate after due deliberation with his tried and steady friends. he affected indisposition, ordered his gates to be closed, and allowed only the favoured few to be admitted. Guards also were placed about his house, lest a violent assault should be made upon it in the night. This affair was at length made public, and on an explanation taking place between the noble treasurer and the patron of Mr. Cæsar, a general laugh was raised at the ridiculous point of view in which the timid and irresolute conduct of the lord treasurer had placed him.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

THE DEATH-BELL.

1 01 from yon hoary, time-worn fane,
Once more proceeds the last sad strain,
To parted mortals giv'n.
Hall, solemn bell, thy accents drear
Break like soft music on my ear,
And seem to point to heav'n.

Such are the gloomy sounds I love,
As, sunk in silent grief, I rove
Those speaking stones among;
And think, while oft with ling'ring tread
I pace my Laura's peaceful bed,
My knell will soon be rung.

Bestill, my soul: ev'n now some breast May find perhaps a long-wish'd rest, From torments great as thine. Three happy shade, these tones of woe Pierce not the tranquil house below: Oh! would thy doom were mine.

The funeral comes: and see, in state
Moves onward to that friendly gate,
Whose portals ope to all;
While mark, as every passing gale
Beats from the spire the dismal tale,
The gushing anguish fall.

Weep on, ye mourners, wet the bier With kindly drows, and scatter there The earliest flow'rs that bloom; So shall remembrance, when you sleep, Bathe with s it dows the verdant heap, And roses dock your tomb.

I cannot weep, for ah! to me
That sober, soler in luxury,
My cruel tate decies:
No more pure sympathy's clear tide
Down these uncrimson'd cheeks shall
glide,

Or gittee to these eyes.

These founds are cry, which us'd to pour At pity's can the plent our show'r,

And not one tear supply:

The last on Laura's grave was sleed, And there, ere long, this aching head in Death's cold lap shall be.

Dread tyrant! one fell shaft from thee, For ever fix'd my destiny,
And robb'd my soul of bliss.
My fond, my dove-like maid is gone:
And thou, O parent earth! alone,
Can'st yield this bosom peace.

I mark'd her rose of life grow pale,
And endless slumber's shadowy veil
Her languid orbs o'ercast;
And while in ceaseless, fruitless pray'r,
I wearied heav'n, my saint to spare,
She kiss'd, and breath'd her last.

I caught, as faint it died away,
Her latest eigh, and sought to stay
Her spirit on its flight;
And press'd her chill damp lips to mine;
And frantic curs'd that hand divine
Which clos'd her eyes in night.

I saw her chaste unspotted clay Enhears'd, and pass in black array, Slow, on the church yard road: And went and hears the burial rite; And gaz'd, till lost alas! to sight, She fill'd her dark abode.

Thou too, fate's help-mate, true to trust, I saw heap high the hallow'd dust,
And raise the narrow mound;
And heard the parting requiem toll'd,
And, deep'ning as its echoes roll'd,
O'er vaulted earth resound.

Oh, oft invok'd, and envious pow'r,
Yet fond, in fortune's dawning hour,
The ready stroke to give!
Why, on the happy, and the gay,
Dost thou still urge thy fateful sway,
And leav'st the wretch to live?

But cease, my heart, this mournful tone; Lo! from the tomb is comfort shewn, Ev'n Death is kind at last; He comes; and soon from mis'ry free, You warning knell, unheard by me, Shall swell the sweeping blast.

As yet, my scraph's grave is new;
Nor winter's rain, nor summer's dew,
Have cloth'd the sod with green;
Nor has the snow-drop, flow'r of spring,
Meek Nature's virgin offering,
Been on its surface seen.

Nor yet, at her unconscious head,
The humble monument is laid,
Which bears her sacred name:
It waits till mine, engraven there,
Shall ask for two the generous tear
Which sorrow's victims claim.

Then, while our blended dust decays,
Round the low ridge, with pitying gaze,
The village muse shall stray,
And pluck th' intrusive weeds that grow,
And weeping, as her numbers flow,
A pensive tribute pay.

Oft too the stranger, wand'ring by,
O'er the plain stone shall pause and sigh,
And dwell with humid eyes;
And note the epitaph, and think
How weak life's closest, tend'rest link,
How slender earthly ties.

All this shall fail, and on that stone
Mould'ring with age, with moss o'ergrown,
The long rank grass shall wave;
Unknown whose reliques rest below,
And scarce a vestige left to show
The place once bloom'd a grave.

I.U.

SONG.

AH! will those hours again return,
My joy, my bliss to prove;
Or must this heart for ever mourn
The object of its love?

Far o'er you hills, in distant lands, My thoughts with fondness rove; Far o'er those hills I send my sighs, To one I dearly love.

At evening's close, at parting day,
I watch the sun-beam move,
That seeks the land so far away,
Where dwells my dearest love. W.G.

SIR EGERWENE.

From the German of C. L. STOLBERG, and in
the Metre of the original Poem,

INNE the better dayes of yore
Wile twas sinne for men to whore,
And a woman might ne straye
Ene a hair-breadth from the waye
Of yhallowed chastitie,

Rode a knight athwart the more From Armorique, come to see Arthur, pride of chivalrie.

Louf the storm and black the night,
And his horse in weary plight;
He beheld a distant gleam
Thro a castel windore beam;
Much the loftic elmies swang
As between their rowes he hight,
Wile the blaste's hollowe twang
Round the rocking towrets sing.

To the cullis-gate he rode—
Knock'd aloud—the wile he stode
Chatterde much his teeth for cold;
Frost and sleet had bleachde the wold:
Trustic knaves anor, were seene,
They his palfrey tooke and stowde,
Leeding him by torchie's sheene
To the prow sir Egerwene.

Inne the base-court him dothe meete
The nobile hoste with friendlie greete,
As a heartie Briton wones:
"Welcome stranger for the nones,
"Lo, thie bearde doth sheene with ise,
"And thie hand is numb of sleete,
"Herde has beene thie wynter-tyse,
"Foode and rest I shul alyse."

Then he leades the frozen wight
Where the chemnee brenneth bright,
Down the hall so high and long
His forefathers weapons hong
Yron sarkes in blacke arraye.
There I weene at dead of night
When the roddie gledes decaye

Yerne the owners ghosties straye.

Soone the slughornes calle to mele,
And the knighties tope their fele,
But at ones their glee is farre,
For a dore doth softe unbarre,
And a woman wo-forworne
Whom the blackest weder concele,
Slowlie steppeth them beforne,
Bare her bowed head and shorne.

She was wan, but fayre to see
As the moone at full may be,
Yet did paleness gryse and glome
Ore the stonied stranger come,
From his hand the bumper fell;
For he lookte to see her gree
Soone an uglie spryte of hell
Rysing from his dysmal cell.

More and more she draweth nie,
Speaketh not, but sitsomelie
Cometh to their pleuteous borde
Whyche doth onelie bredde affords
For her much-forbidden lip,
To the vassal standing bie
Then she noddes, that he shuld trip
For she needeth drink to sip.

lo, he seeketh out a skulle,
Rissed it and filled it fulle
Of the water from the spring,
And with pircous gait did bring.
Meeklis then her face she lowte;
Inne her cyne a teare upswulle,
And she shodderde, stared abowte,
Drank her draught, and totterd oute.

Drank her draught, and tottere date

"I beswear thee, tell me, man,"

so the stranger-knight began,

"What this woman's sin hath beene,
That thou lodest her with teene;
Of her teares the silent prayre

Cast hou from thie bosom barr?

She is as an aungel fayre,

Meeke and milde as children are."

o Stranger, she is fayre I knowe,
One and I her seeming trowe,
Itang desighted on her loke,
Tarilide for pleasaunce when she spoke,
And her honeyde wordes beleevde.
Warm's bosom who can knowe?
All her winsome lokes deceevde,
Ware in falsehood's loom yweevde.

"Far her love was givn and gone
Tals, aire that here did wone,
Whom from dole and derthe I drewe,
And upbred in gentil thewe.
After wearie warre was owre,
Hameward ones I spedde alone,
And at unawayted howre
Hastende to my wed-bed bowre.

"Lo, her syghte mie eyne dismayde,
Inacthe clasp of ewbrice layde,
With the squire of lowe degree;
Boung old my anger gree.
Swite mie righteous *worde I toke,
And he pulse of life I quayde:
Her I weened to have stroke
Wile mie sowle for choler quoke.

At this teete, and to the blow
Layde her paler bosom bare.
Rathful shudders thro me fare,
And the shape of helle was come
fall of harowe to mie brow.
No, methought; I may ne dome
Her to the yeorsed home.

"And I spake: Thou shalt, beldame,
Pay the finaunce of mie shame,
Al it be thie life I spare:
Tho the fiend thy sprite shuld tare,
What have I to winne therbye?
No: with prayre, and teare, and grame,
Thou mayst earne thie peace on hye:

I railent not til I dye.

"Then her hedde I shavde and shore,
Take the gaudes and gems she wore,
Clad her lymbes in mourning weede,
Of her weeping had no heede;
Woes enow I make her beare.
Wilt thou knowe her painsome stoure.

From her lippes thou mayst it heare, Cheere thie spright and follow neare." Mentaly Mag. No. 198, Downe a narrow greet they stray,
Dank and dymme theire winding way.

"Is it to a toome we go?"

Spake the faultring stranger tho.

"What! doth feare alreadie cling
To thy brest?" the knight did say:

"Harke, I heare her gittern ring:
Hymnes of penaunce she doth sing."

Deeper down the vault so cold,
Both the knights is silence stroll'd:
Suddenlie sir Egerwene
Op'd a door, and she was seene,
Bye a single lampis fleare,
Sitting in a dungeon-hold:
On her eye lash blinks the cleare
Halie God-atoning teare.

Saith the guest as in they go.

Sternlie frown'd his British guide,
And advancing to her side

Op'd a grate with soddeyne tone,
And began therein to sho

Wher against the mildewed stone
Stood a headless skeletone.

Then he spake, "Behold the man
Who this woman's lyking wan;
Who by his advowtrous game
Brought his master's hed to shame.
Now I ween she shild not shrink
Him from near her side to ban:
From his sighte she may not slink,
And his skull doth held her drink."

Ere they left the dismal cell,
Did the stranger wish her well,
And a pardon for the sin
She bewailed ther within.
Then she spake with gentle moane
Thro her lippes so swole and pale:
"Yeares may not my guilt atone,
Righteouslie mye lord hath done."

Now they sought their roomes: til daye
Sleepless did the traveller laye,
The remembrance of her sight
Haunted him the livelong night;
How she by the lamp so wen
Wept and sang and preeres did saye.
Chilly sweats him overran,
Thoughts of anguish him unman.

Ere the golden howre of dawn,
On had he his armure drawn;
Parting, to his host he sayd:
"Til thy wife in earth be layd,
Thro the sorrow undergone
Leave her not in thraldom's pawn;
I have nere a woman knone,
Half so fair and wo-begone."

And at length her gentle guise,
And her patient peaceful wise,
Won sir Egerwene to ruth:
He forgave her sad untruth.
Heeded now his threat no more,
No forgiveness to alyse;
Joyed with her as of yore,

Many worthy sons she bore.

LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS IN APRIL

* As the List of New Publications, contained in the Monthly Magazine, in the ONLY COMPLETE LIST PUBLISHED, and consequently the only one that can be useful to the Public for Purposes of general Reference, it is requested that Authors and Publishers will continue to communicate Notices of their Works (Post paid,) and they will always be faithfully inserted, FREE of EXPENSE.

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Remarks on the Version of the New Testament, lately edited by the Unitarians with the title of "An Improved Version upon the Basis of Archbishop Newcome's new Translation, with a corrected Text, and Notes critical and explanatory." By the Rev. Edward Nares. 8vo. 9s.

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PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LONDON. M R. Davy has laid before this learned society an account of some new analytical researches on the nature of certain bodies, particularly alkalies, phosphorus, sulphur, carbonaceous matter, and the acids hitherto undecompounded. In these experiments he employed potassium, procured by electricity; but he soon substituted for it the metal obtained by the action of ignited iron upon potash, in the manner discovered by MM. Gay Lussac and Thenard, because it gave the same results, and could be obtained of an uniform quality, and in infinitely larger quantities, and with much less labour and expense. When ammonia is brought in contact with about twice its weight of potassium, at common temperatures, the metal loses its lustre, and becomes white; there is also a slight diminution in the volume of gas. The white crust proves to be potash, and the ammonia is found to contain a small quantity of hydrogen. On heating the potassium in the gas, by means of a spirit-lamp applied to the bottom of the retort, the colour of the crust is seen to change, through various shades, into a dark olive. The crust and metal fuse together, and the brilliant surface of the potassium appears. In this state, as the potassium cools, it is again covered with the white crust; and in the operations a gas is evolved, which gives the same diminution by detonation with oxygen, as hydrogen, and the am-monia disappears. Mr. Davy, having examined the properties of the substance

produced by the action of ammonia on potassium, thus describes them: 1. lt is crystallized, and presents irregular fa-cets, which in colour are not unlike the protoxide of iron: it is opaque, when examined in large masses, but semittanspirent in their films. 2. It is fosible at a heat a little above that of boiling water, and if heated much higher, emits globules of gas. 3. It appears to be considere ably heavier than water. 4. It is a nonconductor of electricity. 5. When melted in oxygen gas, it burns with great vividness, emitting bright sparks. Ovegen is absorbed, nitrogen is emitted, and potash is formed. 6. When brought in contact with water, it acts upon it with much energy, produces heat, and often inflammation, and evolves ammonia. When thrown upon water, it disappears with a hissing noise, and globules from it often move in a state of ignition upon the surface of the water. It rapidly offervesces, and deliquesces in air; but can be preserved under naphtha, in which a scems partially to dissolve. When plunged under water, it disappears instantly with effervescence; and the mosabsorbable clastic fluid liberated, is found to be hydrogen gas. From accurate experiment, Mr. Davy has no doubt, that the weight of the olive-coloured substance, and of the hydrogen disengaged, precisely equals the weight of the potassium and ammonia consumed,

As an inflammable gas alone, having the obvious properties of hydrogen, is given off during the action of potassium upon ammonia; and as nothing but gases

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apparently the same as hydrogen and niingen, nearly in the proportions in which they exist in volutile alkali, are evolved daring the exposure of the compound to heat; and, as the residual substance produces ammonia, with a little hydrogen, by the action of water, it occurred to No. D. that it ought, according to the amphilogistic theory, to be a compound of petassium, a little oxygen, and nitrogen, or a combination of a suboxyde of phassium and nitrogen; for the hydroem disengaged, nearly equalled the where quantity contained in the ammona employed: and it was easy to explain the fact of the reproduction of the ammona by water, on the supposition, that by combination with one portion of the overen of the water, the oxyde of potassum became potash; and by combinaand with another portion and its hydroges, the nitrogen was converted into visible alkali. To ascertain this, he made several experiments on various residuums, procured from the action of equal quantities of potassium on dry andoma, each portion of metal equallog six grains; and in the trial which he nearded as most accurate, two cubical aches and a half of oxygen were absabed, and only a cubical inch and one-The solid tends of mitrogen evolved. solutance produced, was pure potash. Le quantity of nitrogen existing in the ammonia, which this residuum would have produced by the action of water, supposing it had been decomposed by electricity, would have equalled at least two cubical inches and a quarter. what," says Mr. D. " could this loss of mingen depend? had it entered into any taknown form with oxygen, or did it not ready exist in the residuum in the same quality as in the ammonia produced from H?"

He made an experiment, by heating the entire fusible substance, from six grains of potassium which had absorbed thelve cubical inches of ammonia, in an iron tube. The heat was gradually raised to whiteness, and the gas collected in two portions. The whole quantity generated, making the usual corrections lar temperature and pressure, would have been, at the mean degree of the barometer and thermometer, 141 cubion inches. Of these, nearly a cubical meh was ammonia; and the remainder a (25, of which the portion destructible by detonation with oxygen, was to the indestructible portion as 2.7 to 1. The

lower part of the tube, where the heat had been intense, was found surrounded with potash in a vitreous form; the upper part contained a considerable quantity of potassium. In a similar experiment, the same elastic products were evolved. The tube was suffered to cool: the stop-cock being open in contact with mercury, it was first filled with mercury. and then the mercury displaced by water, when two cubical inches and three quarters of hydrogen gas were generated; which proved, that at least two grains and a half of potassium had been revived.

"If," says the professor, " a calculation be made upon the products in these operations, considering them as nitrogen and hydrogen, and taking the common standard temperature and pressure, it will be found, that by the decomposition of 11 cubical mehes of ammonia, equal to 2.05 grains, there is generated 3.6 cubical inches of natrogen, equal to 1.06 grains, and 9.9 cubical inches of hydrogen, which, added to that disengaged in the first operation, are equal to *382 grains; and the oxygen, added to the potassium, would be 5 of a grain or 6; and the whole amount is 2.01 grains; and 2.15-2.01 = 01. But the same quantity of ammonia, decomposed by electricity, would have given 5 5 cubical inches of nitrogen, equal to 1.6 grains, and only 14 cubical inches of hydrogen, equal to *33; and allowing the separation of oxygen in this process in water, it cannot be estimated at more than '11 or ·12. So that if the analysis of ammonia by electricity approaches to accuracy, there is a considerable loss of nitrogen, and a production of oxygen and inflammable gas; and in the action of water upon the residuum, there is an apparent generation of nitrogen.

66 How can these extraordinary results be explained?-The decomposition and composition of nitrogen seem proved, allowing the correctness of the data; and one of its elements appears to be oxygen; but what is its other elementary matter?-Is the gas that appears to possess the properties of hydrogen, a new species of inflammable aeriform substance?-Or has nitrogen a metallic hasis, which alloys with the iron or platina? -Or is water alike the ponderable matter of nitrogen, hydrogen, and oxygen?-Or is nitrogen a compound of hydrogen, with a larger proportion of oxygen than exists in water?"

Mr.

Mr. Davy means to apply himself to the solution of these important questions; but as the enquiry now stands, he thinks it evident that he is correct with respect to the composition and decomposition of ammonia; and that MM. Gay Lussac's and Thenard's idea of the decomposition of the potassium, and their theory of its being compounded of hydrogen and potash, are unfounded: for a considerable part of the potassium is recovered unaltered; and in the entire decomposition of the fusible substance, there is only a small excess of hydrogen above that existing in the ammonia acted

The phenomena of the process prove the same thing. After the first slight effervescence, owing to the water absorbed by the pounsh, formed upon the potassium during its exposure to the air, the operation proceeds with the greatest tranquillity. No elastic fluid is given off from the potassium. The crystallized substance formed in the first part of the process, may be considered as a combination of ammonium and pota-sium; for it emits a smell of ammonia when exposed to air; and is lighter than potas-Mr. D. first thought, that a solid sium. compound of hydrogen and potassium might be generated in the first part of the operation; but his experiments do not favour the opinion. Potassium is very soluble in hydrogen; but, under common circumstances, bydrogen does not

seem absorbable by potassium. In the examination of sulphur, Davy made use of that which had been recently sublimed, and the power applied to it was that of a battery of 500 double plates of six inches highly charged. The action was most intense, the heat strong, and the light extremely brilliant: the sulphur soon entered into ebullition, elastic matter was formed in great quantities, and the sulphur, from being of a pure rellow, became of a deep red brown tint. The gas proved to be sulphuretted hydrogen. In other experiments, upon the union of sulphur and potassium, it was proved, that these bodies act upon each other with great energy; and that solphuretted hydroden is evolved in the process, with intense light and heat. heating potassium in contact with compound inflammable substances, as rosin, wax, camphor, and the fixed oils, it was found that a violent inflammation was occasioned; that bydrocarbonate was evolved; and that when the compound

was not in great excess, a substance was formed, spontaneously inflammable at common temperatures, the combustible materials of which were charcoal and potassium. Here was a strong analogy between the action of these bodies and sulphur on potassium. Their physical properties likewise resemble those of sulphur; for they agree in being non-conductors, whether thuid or solid; in being transparent when fluid, and semi transparent when solid, and highly retractive. Their affections by electricity are like. wise similar to those of sulphur; for the oily bodies give out hydrocarbonate by the agency of the voltaic spark, and become brown, as if from the deposition of carbonaceous matter. But the resinous and oily substances are compounds of a small quantity of hydrogen and oxygen with a large quantity of a carbonaceous basis. The existence of hydrogen in sulphur, is fully proved; and the substance which can be produced from it in such quantities, cannot be considered as an accidental ingredient.

The reddening of the litmus paper by sulphur that has been acted on by voltage electricity, might be ascribed to its containing some of the sulphuretted hydrogen formed in the process; but even the production of this gas is an evidence of the existence of oxygen in sulphar, Mr. D. heated four grains of potassium, in a retort of the capacity of twenty cabical inches; it had been filed with silphuretted hydrogen, dried by means of muriate of line: as soon as the potasium fused, white fumes were comously emitted, and the potassium took fire, and burnt with a most brilliant flame. A small quantity of the residual gas only was absorbed. The non-absorbable gas was hydrogen, holding a minute quantity of sulphur in solution. A yellow sublimate fined the upper part of the reten, which proved to be sulphur. The solid matter formed was red at the surface, like sulphuret of potasi; but in the interior it was dark grey, like sulphuret of potassium. The piece of the retut containing it, was introduced into a jar inverted over mercury, and acted upon by a small quantity of dense murially acid, diluted with an equal weight of water; when there were disengage ed two cubical inches and a quarter of gas, which was sulphuretted hydro-

This, and other experiments, concur in proving the existence of a principle is sulphuretted 715

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sulphuretted hydrogen, capable of dearroying partially the inflammability of potassium, and of producing upon it all the effects of oxygen. Sulphuretted hytogen may be formed, by heating sulphar strongly in hydrogen gas. Now if ne suppose sulphuretted hydrogen to be firmed by sulphur dissolved in its unaltered state in hydrogen, and allow the existence of oxygen in this gas, its existence must likewise be allowed in sulphur; for we have no right to assume that halphur in sulphuretted hydrogen, is combined with more oxygen than in its common form: it is well known, that when electrical sparks are passed through pulphuretted hydrogen, a considerable portion of sulphur is separated, without any alteration in the volume of gas, Hence the intense ignition produced by the action of sulphur on potassium and adium, must not be ascribed merely to the alimity of the metals of the alkalies in its basis, but may be attributed likenise to the agency of the oxygen that it contains. The minute examination of the circumstances of the action of potasium and sulphur, confirms these epimons. When two grains of potasrum, and one of sulphur, were gently hated in a green-glass tube filled with hydrogen, there was a most intense igniton produced by the action of the two bodies, and one-eighth of a cubical inch of gas was disengaged, which was sul-phiretted hydrogen. Now sulphiret of potash produces sulphuretted hydrogen, by the action of an acid; and if the sulplur had not contained oxygen, the hycrogen evolved by the action of the potassium ought to have equalled at least two cubical inches, and the whole quantity of sulphuretted hydrogen ought to have more: and that so much less sulphoretted hydrogen was evolved, can uly be ascribed to the larger quantity of

oxygen furnished to the potassium by the larger quantity of the sulphur.

"From the general tenour of these various facts," says Mr. D., "it will not, I trust, be unreasonable to assume, that sulphur, in its common state, is a compound of small quantities of oxygen and hydrogen, with a large quantity of a basis that produces the acids of sulphur, in combustion; and which, on account of its strong attractions for other bodies, it will probably be very difficult to obtain in its pure form."

In metallic combinations, it probably retains its oxygen and part of its hydrogen. Metallic sulphurets can only be partially decomposed by heat; and the small quantity of sulphur evolved from them in this case, exists in its common state, and acts upon potassium, and is affected by electricity in the same man-

ner as native sulphur.

Mr. William Sewel, of the Veterinary College, discovered, some years since, a canal in the medulla spinalis of the horse, Upou bullock, sheep, hog, and dog. tracing the sixth ventricle of the brain, which corresponds to the fourth in the human subject, to its apparent termination, he perceived the appearance of a canal, continuing by a direct course into the centre of the spinal marrow. Upon close examination, he finds its diameter large enough to admit a large-sized pin; from which, by incision, a small quantity of colourless fluid issues, like that contained in the ventricles of the brain. The canal is fined by a membrane, resembling the tunica arachnoidea, and is situated above the fissure of the medulla: it extends as a continued tube through the whole length of the spinal marrow; and a free communication of the limpid fluid which the canal contains, is kept up between the brain and whole extent of spinal marrow.

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL.

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

. Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.

D.R. JONATHAN SCOTT is preparing a new edition of his Persian Tales, entitled, the Behar Danésh, or Garden of knowledge; and we are assured that sir Gire Ouseley, sir William Ouseley, and other orientalists who have collated the translation with the original, have spoken in the highest terms of the utility of Dr.

Scott's literal version to those who study the eastern style of composition, and particularly to those who wish to acquire a knowledge of the manners and customs of Hindoostan.

Mr. George Cumberland, of Bristol, author of Thoughts on Outline, Hafod, Life of Bonafoni, &c., has in the

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press, and will publish next month, two volumes of Original Tales. He is likewise preparing for publication a work with sixty plates, on the Principles of the Composition of the Ancients.

The amateurs of the fine arts will be pleased to learn that it is intended to publish by subscription, a fac-simile of Wilson's Sketch Book, being Studies and Designs by that great artist, made in Italy and Rome, in the year 1752. It will consist of fifty Plates, the size of the Originals, to be engraved by Mr. J. Whessell, and will form a demy quarto volume.

Mr. DALLAS is preparing for the press a new edition of the novels of Percival Aubrey, and the Morlands, to be printed in a uniform manner; making together six volumes instead of twelve. To these he proposes to add a seventh volume, containing poems, dramas, and moral

essays.

The Royal Free School, Borough Road, Southwark, which is the establishment of Mr. Joseph Lancaster, has in it above one thousand scholars, the expense of whose education last year did not cost four shillings per annum each child. The seminary for training schoolmistresses, is under the care of his sister, Miss MARY LANCASTER. The governess of the school, in conjunction with her sister, has reduced to practice a recent discovery in the art of teaching needlework, which will soon be published, but at present is not understood by any person except the above, who are anxious to establish its self-evident perfection on the most clear basis, before the details are submitted to the public. By means of this, any girl may teach others to work with the same facility, as they may be taught to read after Mr. L.'s original method. Any school of girls, however large, may be supplied with materials at the most trifling expense; and one mistress may superintend the needlework with as much ease to herself, as one master on the British system can teach eight hundred or a thousand boys reading, writing, and arithmetic. This plan is just at present kept from public view, but in a few weeks is intended to be published.

A new volume of essays, by the London Architectural Society, will be ready

for the public in a few days.

An historical and scientific disquisition on the Doric Order of Architecture, by Mr. E. AIKIN, in folio, with seven plates, in which the examples from antiquity are drawn to one scale, will also appear at the same time, under the auspices of the same society.

Miss Lucy Arrin has in the press, Epistles on the Character and Condition of Women, in various Ages and Nations,

with other poems.

Mr. WALTER SCOTT has in the press a poem, in six cantos, entitled, the Lady of the Lake.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has addressed a letter to Lord Grenville, chancellor of the university of Oxford, requesting him to present to the university, in the name of his royal highness, four of the papyri, or rolls from Portici, together with fac-simile copies,

plates, and engravings, from other rolls.

A life of the late Mr. Holenori is just gone to the press. The earlier part was dictated by himself during his last illness; and it was his intention, had his life been prolonged, to have completed his own biography. The portion which he was unable to finish has been drawn up by a gentleman with whom he was for a considerable time in habits of intimacy.

Translations of the Medea and Octavia of Seneca, with other poems, origi-nally translated by a member of Trinity college, Cambridge, may soon be es-

pected to appear.

A collegiate seminary is establishing by subscription at Llanddewlbrefi, under the patronage of the learned and bencvolent bishop of St. David's. It is me tended to be on a large scale, for the admission of youths designed for the church; who will have all the advantages of an university education, free of expense.

The medical student and practitioner will soon receive from the pen of Dr. G. H. TOULMIN, of Wolverhampton, a work under the title of, Elements of the Practice of Medicine, in which that important subject will, for the first time, assume all the interest of a practical

Miss Mary Houghton has a work in the press, in three volumes, entitled, Mysteries of the Forest, which bids fait to rival the best productions of the ad-

mired RADCLIFFE.
The Rev. F. A. Cox proposes to puhlish by subscription, the Dissertations, Historical, Critical, Theological, and Moral, on the most memorable events of the Old and New Testaments, of Saurin; Roques, and Beausubre.

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Mr. Dymock, of the grammar-school of Glasgow, has in the press a new edition of "Decerpta ex P. Ovidii Nasonis Metamorphoseon Libris," with notes at the foot of the page, and a copious index of the proper names at the end of the volume, for the use of schools.

Mr. George Singer's lectures on Electro-Chemical Science, commence on Thursday the 10th of May, at the Scientile Institution, No. 3, Prince's-street, Cavendish-square, and will continue on Menday and Thursday evenings, at eight

o'clock.

Mr. GLORGE CHALMERS has in the press, a new edition of his Estimate of the Comparative Strength of Great Britain, and of the Losses of her Trade, from every war since the Revolution; corrected and continued to 1810.

The same gentleman is superintending a new edition of Natural and Political Observations and Conclusions upon the State and Condition of England, 1696, by Greg y King, esq. Lancaster-Herald, to which he has annexed a life of the

author.

Mr. Chalmers is also preparing for publication, a Chronological Account of the Commerce of England from the Restoration to 1810, distinguishing the years of war; on a board to hang up, or in a case for the pocket.

Early in May will be published, in one volume, octavo, the State of the Established Church, in Ten Letters to the Right Honourable Spencer Perceval, with an appendix of official do-

cuments relative thereto.

Mr. Donovan has been for some time engaged in preparing a comprehensive work on the Natural History of the British likes, on a popular as well as scientific

plan.

Mr. B. H. SMART, teacher of elocution, will speedily publish a Grammar of English Pronunciation, compiled on a new plan, but on plain and recognized principles, which will supply a practical method for the removal of a foreign or provincial accent, vulgarisms, impediaents, and other defects, of speech, and furnish pupils of all ages, particularly those destined for public situations, with the means of acquiring that graceful articulation upon which alone a superior dehery can be founded.

Constance de Castile, a poem, from the pen of Mr. Sounery, may shortly be

expected to appear.

MONTBLY MAG. No. 198.

Mr. EDWARD DRIVER is preparing a complete map on six large sheets, of the manor of Lambeth, from actual admensurement, made by order of the commissioners, under an act of inclosure passed in 1806, comprising a district seven miles in length, from Westminster-bridge to Norwood Common. It will contain a complete delineation of every person's estate within the manor, distinguishing the freehold from the copyhold, also every house, yard, building, and inclosure, of each person's property, and their exact quantity, together with all the allotments, and also the several parcels of land which have been sold under the

A General History and Survey of London and Westminster, founded principally on Strype's edition of Stow, with introductions, notes, and supplements, bringing the whole down to the present time, is in the press, in a royal quarto volume, illustrated by numerous engra-

vings.

The Rev. RALPH CHURTON is superintending the publication of the works of the Rev. Dr. Townson, late archdeacon of Richmond, to which will be prefixed an account of the author, an introduction to the discourses on the gospels, and a sermon on the quotations in the Old Testament. They will form two

octavo volumes.

A work will shortly appear in one volume quarto, under the title of Extracts from the Diary of a Lover of Literature. It will comprise a series of critical observations on eminent works, literary anecdotes and conversations, remarks on distinguished characters, discussions of various metaphysical, political, and religious topics, and notes on different excursions through picturesque parts of this Island.

In order to confute the idea that the silk-weavers of this country cannot produce manufactures equal to the French, a society was formed some time ago, called the Fiag Association, with a view to the production of such a specimen of double brocade weaving as had neverbefore been attempted. In consequence, there is now in the room a flag two yards wide, the ground a rich crimson satin on both sides, and brocaded on each side alike with appropriate colours tastefully and elegantly shaded by the artist. Upon its surface will appear within an oval, a female figure, emblematic

matic of the art of weaving, reclining with pensive aspect on a remnant of brocade, lamenting the neglected state of this manufacture. Enterprise is represented raising her up and cheering her drooping spirits, by shewing her a cornucopiae, pouring forth its treasure, a symbol of the resources of Britain, and indicating that the wealth and liberality of this nation are ever ready to support laudable undertakings. Close to Enterprise, and beneath a representation of the all-seeing eye of Divine Providence, Génius appears erect, pointing to a flag displaying the weavers' arms, placed The corners upon the temple of Fame. of the flag will be adorned with emblems of peace, industry, and commerce; and an edging with a curious Egyptian border, will exhibit a combination of figures and devices, indicative of the design for

which it was formed. Mr. LUKE HOWARD, of Plaistow, has detected a criminal imposition, the knowledge of which cannot be too widely circulated, or its effects too carefully guarded against. A very large quantity of glass of lead, has, by some means, found its way into the London market, as glass of antimony. This imposition is sure to be discovered in the operation to which the latter is chiefly applied, the making of emetic tartar; but it is highly necessary for the consumers of smaller quantities, as in the vitrum ceratum, and rinum antimonii, to be acquainted with the following distinctive characters of the two; that those who have bought the article within the last twelve or eighteen months, may assure themselves of its being genuine. The public health, and even the lives of many patients, may be considered at stake on this occasion. Glass of antimony has a rich brown or reddish colour, with the usual transparency of coloured glasses. The glass of lead is of a deeper and duller colour against the light, is much less trans-parent, and even in some samples quite opaque. The specific gravity of the true, never exceeds 4.95; that of the spurious, is 6.95: or in round numbers their comparative weights are as 5 to 7. Let twenty grains be rubbed fine in a glass mortar, adding half an ounce of good muriatic acid. The true dissolves with an hepatic smell; the solution is turbid, but has no sediment. The spurious turns the acid yellow, giving out an oxymuriatic odour, and leaves much sediment. Let a little of each solution be

separately dropped into water. The true deposits oxyde of antimony, in a copious white congulum; or, if the water has been previously tinged with sulphures of ammonia, in a fine orange precipitate. The spurious gives no precipitate in water; and in the other liquid, one of dark brown or olive colour. A solution of the spurious in vinegar has a sweet taste, together with the other properties of acetate of lead. A very small mix-ture of it may be detected, by its debasing, more or less, the bright orange colour of the precipitate thrown down by sulphuret of ammonia, from the solution in any acid. The samples of the spurious bitherto detected, are of a much thicker and clumsier cast than the genuine; but the appearance is not to be trusted; and no specimen should be allowed to pass without a trial, either of the specific gravity, or chemical properties.

A medicinal spring has lately been discovered in the park of sir William Panton, at Middleton Hall, near Lianarthey, in Carmarthenshire. The water of this spring, whose effect affords just ground of hope that it will occupy a distinguished place among the British fountains of health, has been analysed by Mr. Accum, who found the gaseous contents in 100 parts to be:

Carbonic acid gas - 16:30 Atmospheric air - 4:50

The solid contents in 100 parts are:

the sond contents in	100 parts ar	E:
		Grains,
Carbonate of iron		5.25
Muriate of soda		6.00
Carbonate of lime		4:75
Muriate of line		3-25
Sulphate of lime		2.00
		-

Mr. G. CUMBERLAND, having found the wear of steel files rather expensive, has been induced to seek a substitute for abrading hard bodies, and has discovered that clay may be employed for this purpose. Wet pieces of this substance, folded up in muslin, cambric, or Irish linen, forced by the pressure of the hand into the interstices of the threads so as to receive a correct mould, and then well baked, form a new species of file, capable even of destroying steel, and very useful in cutting glass, polishing and rasping wood, ivory, and all sorts of metals.

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A pound of sugar-candy dissolved by heat, in a quantity of white-wine sinegar, and evaporated to the measure of one pint, during which operation as much garlic as possible is dissolved with it, answers all the purposes of Godbold's regetable balsam, and is probably the

same medicine. The following details, relative to the coal-gas light, one of the greatest improvements of which modern times can boast, are taken from an interesting Memoir read before the Philosophical Society of Glasgow, by Mr. RICHARD GILat whose works, this great experiment of pennanently lighting an extensive manufactory by gas, was first undertaken in The apparatus, made by Scotland. Bolton and Watt, was fitted up at Anderston the latter end of last summer, and Mr. Gillespie's works were illuminated in this manner at the beginning of November. Since that time some great improvements have been made; and the whole now constitutes a very pleasing exhibition. -Two iron retorts, of a semi-cylindrical firm, each capable of containing about wie cut. of coal, yield at every charge 730 cubic feet of gas, which, after being washed, so as to deprive it of any disagreeable smell, is conducted into a large cutical plate-iron gasometer, of a capacity equal to 1120 cubic feet. The gas evolved by the regular process of carbonizaton, during the day, is here stored up for use. From this magazine, which floats is a water cistern, a main pipe issues, which afterwards branches into innumerable ramifications, some of them extending greral hundred feet under ground; thence to emerge, diffusing over a multitude of apartments a kind of artificial day; so avid is the illumination. The flame, however, though exceedingly bright, is very soft and steady, and free from that d zzling glare which has been so greatly complained of in the otherwise beautiful ght of the Argand lamps. No trouble attends this mode of illumination; the eccasional attendance of one man in the poliouse, to charge the retorts, and mend the fire, being all that is neressary. On turning a stop-cock, any particular flame may be kindled immediately, and no trimming or snuffing is required; -neither are any sparks thrown of, as from a burning wick: 14 cubic feet of gas yield the same quantity of light as a moulded candle of six in the pound, thich is found, on the average, to last 21 hours. The contents of the gasometer are

therefore equal to 900 such eandles. fill it requires three cwt. of coals, value at 6d, each cwt., 1s. 6d.; coal for heating the retorts during the composition, 1s .- Hence, for 2s. 6d. a quantity of light is procurable from coal gas, which obtained from candles would cost about 10/. But from the above charge for coal, we must deduct the whole expence of what goes into the retort, for this acquires additional value by being charred, and is enger-ly bought up by the iron-founders. A large quantity of tar is also obtained in the condensing pit, as well as ammoniacal liquor, from both of which considerable returns may be reasonably expected.

A new species of fiorin grass has been discovered at Llarfain, in North Wales, by Dr. PRING, which promises the most important advantages to the agriculturist. It is of the most luxuriant growth, and calculated to produce green food during the four winter months. One of the roots, transplanted by Dr. Pring, contained 27 stalks, six feet in height, and bearing 277 ramifications.

The subjects for the prizes given by the representatives of the university of Cambridge for the present year, are— For the senior bachelors, "Utrum majori prudentia, eloquentia, fortitudine, patriæque amore, M. T. Cicero an Comes Clarendonianus, temporibus gravissimis, Rempublicam administrarit?" Middle bachelors, "Utrum in optima Reipublicæ forma instituenda, plus valeat ingenium an experientia.

The two gold medals, given by the chancellor of the university of Cambridge, to two commencing bachelors of arts who acquit themselves the best in classical learning, are this year adjudged to the second and seventh wranglers, viz. T. BRANDRETH, A. B. of Trinity college, and George Hodson A. B. (of Carlisle)

fellow and tutor of Magdalen.

A new method of ornamenting all kinds of glass in imitation of engraving, &c. has recently been discovered. By this invention, the tedious and expensive process of grinding by means of a machine with wheels is exploded, and in lieu of it, an additional surface or coating of glass, prepared for the purpose, is substituted ; which, when subjected to a proper degree of heat, will incorporate with the glass to be operated upon, so as to produce an effect similar to that which has hitherto been obtained by means of grinding. The inventor has taken out a patent for the

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In one of the late numbers of the shall be at liberty to view the same by Monthly Magazine, was inserted a brief notice respecting the Irish fiorin grass, so highly recommended by the Rev. Dr. RICHARDSON, and which, from the description given, is generally supposed to be the agrostis stolonifera of Linnaus. To this subject Mr. W. Salisbury, of the botanic garden, bloane-street, invites the attention of agriculturists:- "I take this opportumty, says he, of stating, for the information of all who feel interested in this plant, that I have grown the form grass last summer, as a specimen, among our collection of British gramina, and find the two are very different from each other; but as all plants differ in cultivation from what they are in their wild state, and having never seen the Irish plant in its pative place, I shall not at present pronounce if it is a different species or not; but certainly the agrostis stolonifera is a smaller-growing plant in all respects, which is evident on comparing the foliage, flowers, and seeds; and although it is not generally known by the above Linnæan name, it will no doubt be recogpised by many farmers under the appellation of common couch, scutch, quitch, or sticth grass,* who well know it does not possess the many good qualities aseribed to the fiorin grass. Whether all the merits ascribed to the latter will be found on its culture in this country, I do not know, or pretend to predict; but I am desirous the public should be convinced by actual experiment, and ccular demonstration, which they may have by applying here during the spring and summer; as I have now planted a considerable quantity of the roots in different ways, of each kind, and also sown seeds of each; which has been done, in great measure, at the desire of the board of agriculture, from whom I received the seeds and plants. To these will be given a fair and equal chance, and any person

obtaining an introduction from any subscriber to the botanic garden."

FRANCE. M. DESCROIZILLES, sen. has described a method of making pickle of violets, instead of syrup of violets, for a chemical test, the latter being apt to spoil. It s as follows :- On the petals of the violet, slightly pressed into a small pewter measure, pour double their weight of boiling water, and stir them together. Cover the measure and expose it for a few hours to a heat somewhat greater than that of a water-bath; after which, let the liquor be strongly pressed out through a very clean linen cloth. Weigh the infosion accurately, and add to it one-third of its weight of common salt, stirring it till dissolved. Very fine white salt should be chosen for this purpose. In a small phial corked, this liquor will keep without alteration, even when exposed to the rays of the sun. He presumes that several other blue flowers, as those of the iris, larkspur, &c. would afford a pickle of sutficient sensibility. The latter, indeed, he has tried with success.

The same chemist has also published some observations on the preservation of vegetables for distillation by salting. To preserve rose-leaves, for example, he gives the following directions: Take 4lbs. troy of rose-leaves, and pound them two or three minutes with 1 of their weight of common salt. The flowers bruised with the salt will soon give out their juice, and produce a paste of little bulk, which must be put into an earthen vessel, or small cask, and proceed in the same manner till you have filled it Stop the vessel close, and keep it in a cool place till wanted. This fragrant paste you may distil at leisure, in a common still, diluting it with about double its weight of pure water. This process is particularly applicable to those herbs, the water of which, distilled by the common method, will not keep.

GERMANY. A literary institution denominated the Museum, has lately been established at Frankfort, under the protection of the prince primate. It is divided into four classes, three of which are occupied by

the sciences, literature, and objects of A society of learned orientalists has

lately been instituted at Vienna, under the patronage of Count WENCESLAUS RZEWUSKI. They have circulated a very

^{. &}quot; I wish to observe, there are two kinds of grass that are known by the names of Couch, &c.; which although they are well known to the botanist, are not so generally understood by the farmer. The grass in question may be distinguished by its shoots running on the surface of the soil, and rooting at every joint; from which circumstance there is great difficulty in extirpating it. The other kind of couch is the triticum repens, which forms its long roots below the soil, and is, in all respects, equally noxious to the land."

splendid prospectus (in German and in French) of the work which they intend to publish, (in quarterly numbers) and which, at the end of the year, will form a folio volume of about three hundred pages. In the prospectus they make very honourable mention of sir William Jones and sir William Ouseley, whose oriental collections appear to be in some measure the model of their intended publication, which is to embrace every thing that can tend to illustrate eastern literature; such as, 1. Languages .-2. Eloquence and poetry .- 3. History, palæography, and numismaticks.-4. Geography, topography, and statisticks. 5. Philosophy, and the laws of jurisprudence and theology .- 6. Mathematics, physics, natural history, and medicine. 7. Bibliography and miscellaneous articles. Particularly an account of whatever works shall have been published during the preceding quarter, relative to oriental literature. The editors of this publication have the advantage of free access to some of the public libraries at Constantinople—the imperial collection at Vienna—the admirable manuscripts of Count Wenceslaus Rzewuski, and other treasures of inestimable value. The German title of the intended work is Fundgruben des Orients, or Eastern Mines; and communications are solicited in the principal languages of Europe, French, English, Italian, &c. as well as German and Latin. Schaumbourg, at Vienna, is the bookseller employed.

ITALY.

PIRANESI, the antiquary, lately presented to the viceroy of Italy an eagle, formerly belonging to one of the Roman legions, dug up some time since at Rome.

Monost, the mechanician, of Milan, has invented an hydraulic machine, by means of which, the workmen employed in coining, to give motion to the striking engine, are dispensed with; and this operation, which formerly required eight men, is now performed by a boy.

PRUSSIA. M. von Humboldr has recently presented to the king of Prussia's cabinet of minerals, the only lump of native platina that is known. He found it in 1800, in the soap-manufactories of the town of Taddo, in the province of Choco, in South America. This ingot is of the size of a pigeon's egg; its absolute weight 16,037 grains.

Syria, has discovered in the neighbourhood of the Red Sea, the ruins of the aucient city of Dscherrasch, probably the Gerasa of antiquity. He found remains of several public edifices, two amphitheatres, several palaces, a temple, &c.

AFRICA.

In a late number we noticed the recent disappearance of an island situated near the Cape of Good Hope, in consequence of an earthquake. The effects of this phenomenon at Cape Town, are detailed in the following letter from that place, begun to be written on December 6, 1809, and continued at different times:-On the 30th November, the weather was unusually warm for so early a period of the season, the thermometer varying in the shade from 86° to 92° with a sky perfectly clear and but little wind. Thus it continued till the evening of the 3d, when a cool westerly breeze, attended with a slight fog, came in from the sea. On the 4th, at nine A.M. the fog still continued; thermometer 740, barometer 29° 80'. In the middle of the day, the mountains of Hottentot Holland, in the south-east, were covered with fleecy electric clouds, which are often observed at this time of the year. Several violent gusts of wind, which raised the dust to a considerable height in the air, were experienced in Cape Town, the intervals between them being perfectly calm. The sky for the whole day, after twelve at noon, except at Hottentot Holland, thirty miles from Cape Town, was perfectly clear. At five P.M. a strong south-east wind came on, unattended with the usual cloud over Table Mountain, which lasted three or four hours. At ten minutes past ten, P.M. a very violent shock of an earthquake was felt through the whole town, which was succeeded by two others equally tremendous; they continued about twelve or fourteen seconds, and followed each other at intervals of about half a minute, attended with a noise very different from thunder, but much louder. The shocks proceeded in the direction from south-east to northwest. Between the hours of ten at night of the 4th, and six in the morning of the 5th, about fourteen shocks were experienced; and two or three more in the course of the day. Excepting the first three, they were very slight; producing weight is 10,886 grains, and its specific no perceptible motion of the earth, but resembling distant thunder. The last shock was at six A.M. this day (6th), but M. SEETZEN, in his treels through not stronger than the others. When the

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first shock was felt, the thermometer was at 77° in the house, probably at 74° out of doors. At two A M. of the 5th, thermometer 68° in the open air; barometer at five P.M. on the same day 290 8' wind west with rain; the night very dark. Next morning there was a very strong wind from the westward and some rain. Several meteors or falling stars were observed during the night of the 4th, with a very luminous aurora australis. The ships in the bay, although the water was not apparently agitated, were so strongly affected by the shocks, that several men on board them were thrown out of their hammocks. I apprehend that nearly one-fourth of the houses in Cape Town are more or less Several pillars, urns, and damaged. other ornaments, have been destroyed. As yet I have heard of only one house that was entirely thrown down; but a great many have lost portions of their walls, and are cracked from top to bottom. The house which was demolished, was at some little distance from the town. The inhabitants in general forsook their houses during the whole night of the 4th, and so great was their consternation, that implicit credit was given to a very absurd prognostication, that similar shocks would be felt the next night. Of the Dutch inhabitants, I believe, not one went to bed before day-light. were pitched in the parade, in the market, and in all the open places, and those who could not procure tents had their waggons brought out and sat up in them. We have as yet received no particular accounts from the country; but innumerable vague reports are in circulation; and the inhabitants of the town, who are extremely susceptible of alarm, give gredit to them all. One child of eight years old dropped down in the street, and instantly expired through terror. Two or three persons have been deprived of speech, and several others are suffering

extremely in various ways, from the effect of extreme fear. Some are so much intimidated by this unexpected visitation, as seriously to talk of selling their house and property here, and removing to Ba-This powerful operation of terror tavia. on their minds, may probably appear as tonishing to Europeans; but it is to be considered, that the inhabitants of this climate have been hitherto totally exempted from the tremendous convulsions of nature, which are frequently experienced in other quarters of the globe. -December 7. We now find that the shocks, violent as they were, have not been felt at the hot baths, about eighty miles to the eastward, nor at sea, as we learn by the Camel, which ship arrived yesterday. It has been generally remarked that a great many watches stop. ped, and several lost from two to ten, and even twelve and tifteen, hours. Within the last half-hour, we have had another slight shock. The inhabitants still continue in a considerable degree of alarm, and every unusual noise is dreaded as the forerunner of an earthquake. The following has been the state of the weather since the above-mentioned shock

occi	mrec	1:				
Dec.	h.	m.			Ther.	Wind.
7	10	45	P.M.	300 20'	70	S.W.
8	2	-	A.M.		-	-
-	5	30	A.M.		-	-
-	3	10	P.M.	30° 15′	73	S.E.
9	6	_	P.M.	800 -	73	-
10	_	_		290 75'	76	-
No	shoc	k sin	ce the s	light one	of th	e 7th.
Wes	athe	r cle	ar. ex	cept occ	asiona	ally a
fleed	v cl	ond :	about th	ne Table	Mou	intain,
auro	ora a	ustra	lis verv	strong at	nigh	t, and
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anin	anle		ioularle	horses,	were	much
City	iais,	par	Cularry	-les So	voral	moles
irigi	nene	ed at	the sho	cks. Se	bele	ban and
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fled	into	the	soldiers	tents at	Wy	uperga
abou	ut se	ven i	miles fro	on this p	ace.	200

PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

SEA), for an Invention of a new Mode of cutting Veneers or Thin Boards, by Machinery.

the readers of the Monthly Magazine are not unacquainted. The blocks now used in the navy are, we believe, all furnished by Mr. Isumbard, who ob-

tuined some years since a patent for cutting them out and completely finishing them by means of his circular saws, and other machinery, fitted up, and constantly at work, in the yard at Portsmouth. The object of the present patent, is to cut out veneers or thin boards; which is done by means of a sharp instrument, forming part of an engine which is fully described and represented in the specification. The cutter may be made of a single piece; though, in the figures attached to the legal instrument, it is represented as being composed of several pieces or plates of steel, held together and fastened by means of screws. These pieces or plates of steel can be pushed out in proportion as they are worn down. The frame forms a slider which moves along two strong rails, extended by means of brackets along each side of a pipe, with which they form a solid body. This pipe, having a flanch at each extremity, is fastened to two standards, which are strongly bolted through their base to a platform. The frame or slider is connected by means of a rod to the machinery, by which it is to be put and kept in motion. The part of the engine which carries the wood, is composed, (1) of a cast-iron bed bolted to the platform; the upper edge of each side of this bed terminates into a projecting angular rail: (2) a cast-iron frame, or carriage, intended to slide on the bed by the assistance of a screw and rack. This sliding motion of the carriage, guided by two clamps, is to propel the wood towards the cutter. When the veneer or thin board has been separated from the piece of wood, by the operation of the cutter, the carriage is removed back, in order to clear the wood from under the cutter. The piece of wood is then to be elevated, proportionally to the thickness of the veneer which is next to he cut, by means of a parallel motion. The patentee gives a description of the structure of the table, and observes, it is obvious that the cutter, whether long or short, requires to be kept perfectly flat and true, with respect to the propolling motion of the carriage, and the patallel motion of the slider, and also very sharp. To obtain these points a lap is added to the engine, apon which the cutter is to be ground when requisite. The frame of the lap is supported by means of two steady pins let into uprights: it is elevated or lowered at pleasure, by the assistance of screws: the lap is brought under the cutter by sliding back the carriage as much as is necessary. The engine is thus managed :- The pieces of wood to be cut into veneers are placed or fastened on the table by means of cement or glue. The slider being supposed in motion, the workman attending the engine, adjusts at first the table to a proper degree of elevation, and propels the carriage by the assistance of a wheel: guided by the apparent effect of the cutter, he continues to force the carriage until the vencer is entirely separated; he then moves back the carriage with the assistance of the same wheel, and prepares for another cut by elevating the table as much as possible. This is accomplished by turning a spindle with the requisite handles.

MR. D. M. RANDOLPH'S (FEATHERSTONE-BUILDINGS, HOLBORN), for Improvements in the Construction of Wheel-

Carriages of all kinds.

The specification explanatory of this invention, is exceedingly minute and long; drawings are given to facilitate the understanding of the objects which the patentee means to accomplish, and which are applicable to the construction of wheel-carriages of every description, from the mail-coach to the waggon have also a description of a "road-scraper and earth-porter," for the purposes of scraping loose matter, and removing the loose earth after having been prepared for the purpose by ploughing or digging, in both cases made to collect and carry off the same. The edge of the scraper is connected with a lever behind, which serves to prevent it from being stopped or obstructed in its progress. That end of the lever projected behind the front axle, is furnished with a hook, and is otherwise so contrived, that when the pole is pulled back to its proper level, the scraper is lifted up and contains the earth and other matter to be removed. To make the edge pass more freely over stubborn unevennesses in the road, when scraping up any liquid or semi liquid matter, there are friction rollers on which the instrument moves. The upper and back part of the scraper is firmly attached to the hind axle-tree, upon which as a fulcrum the lever rests; this aids the operation of lifting up the load, which is kept lifted up by simply resting a common hand-spike upon the tougue lever across the union angle, and laying the chains passing near the points over each end of it: thus the load will have been simply collected by one person employed at the lever, and another driving the cattle, and is preserved sufficiently clevated, and ready to be rolled away and discharged. The floor of the scraper is of cast iron, leaving channels and holes in the same for the passage of water or other liquid matter. The wheels and axles of this machine are to be of certain proportions as described in the specification. The sides of the scraper are of wood, raised in like manner as any other

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sides of waggons and carts. Mr. R. makes use of the power of the lever and wedge in the construction of all artillery carriages, and any others with four wheels.

MR. JAMES BARRON'S (WELLS-STREET), for Improvements in the Apparatus used for Rollers for Window Blinds, Maps,

In a figure given with the specification, we have a front view of a window blind or roller map when fixed in its place. The brackets are fastened to the lath, and suspend the roller by pivots or conical sockets, which are preferred as producing less friction. The bracket is a spring fastened on the top of the lath, the use of which is to keep the blind to any part of the window where it is drawn to. It is regulated or made to act with more or less force by a wedge which causes it to raise the roller, and to press the pulley more or less against an iron or metal plate, fixed to the under side of the lath. The wedge moves in a slanting bed, sunk in the top of the lath under the spring, and crosswise to it. The wedge is moved backwards and forwards by a screw let through the edge of the lath, which causes the wedge to rise above the surface of the lath, and bear up the spring with it. The blind being drawn downwards, the pressure of the pulley against the lath produced by the spring bracket, prevents the weight of the blind from running it down. In like manner, when the blind is to be rolled up, by pulling the line, the spring being then drawn down, the pressure of the pulley will be removed, and the blind rolls up freely to any height desired; for by ceasing to pull the line, the spring inmediately presses the pulley against the plate, which stops all farther motion. The line winds round a small spindle, between two circular plates, in the usual manner. The bracket may be fixed in the under side of the lath, and contrived to slide outwards, in order to withdraw the pivot, and allow the roller to be taken down at pleasure, for cleaning or preserving the blinds. bracket slides between a metal plate and the lath, and it is retained to the plate at the outer end by a staple; and the end of the bracket has a button which slides through a slit in the plate, and keeps that end of the bracket steady. The slit has a notch in the side, at the inner extre- ting into the staples at the side of the mity, into which the button is forced by range, and form a screen, between which a spring that moves the end of the bracket and the fire, the meat can be roasted.

keeps the pivot of the roller tight. When the blind is to be taken down, the button is to be pushed out of the notch, and as the button is drawn along the slit, the bracket will slide out and release the pivot.

MR. JOHN FREDERICK ARCHBOLD'S GREAT CHARLOTTE-STREET, SURRY), for a Method of converting Salt or Sea-water into Fresh-water, both on Land and on bourd of Ship at Sea.

This invention is intended to produce pure fresh water from sea-water by distillation, on a principle of filtration, For this purpose stills of a new construction are used, each of which has an outward case of metal; between the interior sides and bottom of which, and the exterior bottom and sides of the still, a space is left vacant: but the still is inserted into the case in such a manner that there shall be no egress for the steam from the case, except by a safety-valve. The head and neck are affixed to the still; thus, the water in the cases, not having the pressure of the atmosphere, will rise much beyond the boiling heat, and make the stills, which are inserted in them, boil also; and there being no egress for the steam from the case, except by the safety-valve, a small fire will suffice to keep up this degree of heat. From that part of the case which comes in immediate contact with a fire, a flue may be inserted, which, making some horizontal revolutions along the bottom, may pass out into the chimney. The back also of the fire-place can be a narrow boiler, which may communicate with the cases of the still. When performed on board of ship a reservoir of salt water is placed upon the deck of the vessel, through which the chimney of the fire may pass and impart its heat; and from thence pipes, having a cock attached to each, lead into the cases and stills for the purpose of their supply. From the necks of the stills, pipes are brought conducting the steam into vessels for cooking provisions. The range has two metal doors in front, each of which is attached by hinges to iron bolts: these bolts fit into staples affixed in the side of the range, so that when the fire is not wanted for cooking, it can be enclosed by these doors; but when required, the doors can be drawn out the length of the bolts, fitsideways when it is drawn in, and this For the purpose of condensing steam on board of ship, the tube containing it may pass through the ship, and along any part of the outside of it which lies immediately in the water, and again entering the ship, it discharges the condensed water into the vessels designed for its reception; after the sea-water has been distilled in this manner, it is passed through a fitter, consisting of a small cylindrical case, made of tin or other metal, and being filled with pounded charcoal, each end is stopped by a circular cover, perforated with holes, fine enough to prevent the charcoal from passing through. One end of this case is inserted into a cask also partly filled with pounded charcoal, and the water being poured into the cask, filters out through the case.

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MR. WILLIAM MURDOCK'S (SOHO FOUN-DRY, STAFFORD), for a Method or Process for Boring and Forming Pipes, Cylinders, Columns, and Circular Disks, out of Solid Blocks and Slubs of Stone of any kind.

This is a very neat and economical in-By the usual method stone cylinders, pillars, pipes, &c. are cut out by the chisel, and all the substance excepting that immediately wanted is chipped off in small and useless pieces; but Mr. Murdock's method enables the workman to form the pipe by cutting out of the block a complete and perfect cylinder; thus from the same stone several pipes of different sizes may be made with the smallest possible waste.

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

"When Day has smil'd a soft Farewell." favourite Glee, as sung at the Hall Concert, at Norwich. 1s.

THIS glee, the words of which are from the poetical pen of ford Strangford, is agreeable in its air; and the adjustment of the barmonical parts (four in number) is regular and correct.

" Just like Love is yonder Rose." The favourite Rondo, sung by Mr. Braham, at the Theatres Royal Covent-Garden and Drury-lane. Arranged as a Glee for three Voices, by the Composer, John Davy. 2s 6d.

We have always been among the admirers of this pleasing and original rondo, in its primitive and natural state of a single melody; but cannot lend our admiration to the shape in which Mr. Davy here presents it to us. It is not every air, however captivating in itself, that properly admits of vocal harmonization; and we wonder the talent which gave birth to the melody, should not be accompanied with judgment sufficient to avoid the positive perversion of its nature.

"The White Rose." Composed by John Clarke, Mus. Doc. 1s.

"The White Rose," opens with a short but expressive recitative. The air to which it leads is of a masterly cast, and gives the sentiment of the poetry (which is by Miss Seward) with truth and

"Will with a Wisp," a favourite Ballad, written by Mr. G. Walker. Composed by John Whitaker. 1s. 6d.

This song, to which Mr. Whitaker has attached a piano-forte accompaniment, MONTHLY MAG. No. 198.

is particularly easy and unlaboured in its melody, and the general effect is at once agreeable and appropriate to the words.

"Poor Flora," a Canzonet, written by Mr. Rannie. Composed by J. Ross. 1s.

The natural and easy turn of the melody of "Poor Flora," will not fail to attract the favourable notice of the lovers of simple composition. The air is accompanied with a distinct piano-forte part, and the commencing and introductory symphonies, are at once pleasing and analagous.

" The Forest Maid," a favourite Song, with an Accompaniment for the Piano-forte. Composed, and inscribed to W. Sainsbury, M.D., by J. M. Coombs. 1s.

This ballad has been sung with considerable applause at the Bath concerts. The melody is of a cast to affect generally, because its expression is that of nature; and the bass and construction, are at the same time so good, as to merit the approbation of the scientific.

" The Lay of Love," a Song, noritten by J. L. Lewis, esq. Composed by Dr. John Clarke, of Cambridge. 1s. 6d.

Dr. Clarke has given to " the Lay of Love" a very pleasing and expressing melody. The ideas in the music, like those in the poetry, are simple, natural, and connected, and bring the tale and its situations interestingly to the heart.

Mozart's celebrated Overture to Don Juan, arranged as a Duett for two Performers, for one Plano forte, by I. Blequitt. 4s.

This strikingly excellent overture, from the nature of its orchestral arrangement,

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is well calculated for the form in which Mr. Blewitt here presents it to the public. The conversational style of the original is, we find, well sustained: the two parts support a mutual correspondence and reiteration; and the combined effect argues much judgment for adjustments of this species.

Per la loutananza di Lidia, Ode alla Lana, Composizione estemporanea del celebre Improvisatore, Francesco Gianni, Posta in Musica dedicata a Mrs. Bianchi da Bonifazio Asioli, Maestro di Cappella della Corte Reale di Milano. Ss.

Mr. Asioli, in his music to this ode, has exhibited his power of entering into the passionate feelings of his author, and of following up his ideas and expressions with a suitable sweetness and grace of melody. The truth and force with which most of the passages accompany the poetry, are powerful evidences of the composer's sensibility, while the arrangement and combination evince both his taste and science.

A Duett for two Performers on one Piano forte. Composed and dedicated to the Mrs. Partridges, ty J. F. Burrowes. 3s.

This duett, considering that the whole is comprised in one movement, is tolerably variegated in its effect. It would, perhaps, be going too far to allow it much of the merit of original conception: the plan of the movement is however good; and some of the ideas are too well sug-

gested not to rank above mediocrity, while the general effect reflects credit on Mr. Burrowes taste and judgment.

Sonata for the Piano forte. Composed and inscribed to Miss Banbury, by N. Rolfe. 41.

Mr. Rolfe, in this sonata, has exhibited much taste and fancy. The movements (three in number) are ingenious in themselves, and calculated to greatly relieve each other. Many of the passages have much air of originality, and are so connected, as to run into each oth with remarkable smoothness. In a word, the general style of the piece is such as to be reputable to the composer, and will, we doubt not, secure to it the favourable attention of practitioners on the instrument for which it is intended.

A New Duett for the Harp and Piano-forte, or two Harps. Composed and dedicated to Mis Beckett, by Thomas Powel. 5s.

This duett consists of three movements; the first in common time of three crotchets, the second an andantino in two crotchets, and the third a rondo in two crotchets. The introductory movement is spirited, and characterised by much pleasing and improving execution. The passages in the second, if not remarkably novel, are elegant, and tastefully arranged, while the rondo, especially in its subject, is strongly attractive, and concludes the composition with admirable effect.

MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE FINE ARTS.

The Use of all New Prints, Communication of Articles of Intelligence, &c. are requested under COVER to the Care of the Publisher.

Exhibition of the Works of British Artists, in the Gallery of the British Institution, Pall-Mall.

(Continued from page 271.)

83. "Speak to ber Hamlet," (wide Closet Scene,
Hamlet.) J. J. Hails.

This and other specimens, he is sufficiently advanced in art to go alone, and leave the leading-strings of his master Fuseli. If this is painted as a partici, it is an excellent deception, but all Mr. H.'s pictures (except portraits) are so arrantly Fuseliesque as to destroy that opinion. With those powers of chiaroscuro, boldness of foreshortening, and vigor of outline, that he possesses, he certainly should attempt to form a style of his own.

94 and 96—Are two excellent fancy miniatures, by Haines, whose breadth of effect, depth of colour, and painter-like feeling of composition, sets him above the common rank of miniature painters.

102. Fatigue, or the Aged Labourer. Bigg.

A pretty domestic subject, painted with that delicacy that distinguishes this artist's style.

116. Greenwich Hespital, (Morning.) G.

This view of one of the grandest subjects for the pencil that the neighbourhood of London affords, is drawn with truth, and coloured with richness; the acrial perspective is well kept,

kept, the lights bright, and the shades transparent.

118. Leonidas defending the Pass of Thermopla.
J. A. Athinson.

A spirited lively representation of the subject: the figures are well grouped, and excellently foreshortened, particularly a dead figure in the foreground. The pencilling is in a hold and vigorous style, enitable to the bustle of the subject

Want of room, at this season of the year, which is the holiday of the arts, deprives us of the opportunity of noticing otherwise than generally the rest of the excellent pictures in this exhibition, which, if the press of matter will permit, will be resumed in the succeeding numbers. The next worthy notice are: 140. Cattage-door, by W. Owen, R. A.; 1,60. The Procession of the Romans on May day to the Grotto of Egeria, by J Freerson; 213. Pan and Syren, by R Corlour'd; 230. Melross Abbey, (Moonlight) G. Arnald; 243. A Landscape, by Miss H. Gouldsmith; 268. A View in the Lite of Wight, by sir W. Beechey, R. A.; 315. A Pheasant from Nature, by Miss Dubuission; and 318 A Madel of a Statue of Britanria, by 7. Nollekens, R. A.

The Architectural Antiquities of Great Britain, displayed in a Scries of Engrawings, with an historical and descriptive Account of each Subject, by John Britton, F. S. A. Parts 19 and 20, forming Parts 1 and 2 of Vol. 3. Published by Longman and Co. Taylor, and the Author.

This excellent delineation of the architectural antiquities of our native country has reached the beginning of the third volume, and with increased claims to public notice and encouragement. Each of these parts contains seven engravings, of first-rate merit, the former consisting of: 1st. A ground plan of Waltham Abbey Church, Essex, engraved by R. Roffe, from a drawing by J. R. Thompson. and. A section of the same, shewing the south side of the nave, by the same engraver, from a drawing by F. Mackenzie. 3rd. A perspective view of the same, of considerable picturesque effect and beauty, both of lineal and aerial perspective and engraving, engraved by John Roffe, from a drawing by F. Mackenzie. 4th. A view of the interior of a room called the armoury in Hedingham Castle, Essex, engraved by J. Burnett, from a drawing by F. Mackenzie. The effect and engraving of this print are peculiarly beautiful, particularly in the texture of the different materials; but the cluster of columns on the right hand of the picture is considerably too short for correct

perspective; it distorts the arch, and makes it look as if it stood diagonally across the building, which the plan (a wood-cut introduced in the text) proves it does not. 5th. An exterior view of the same castle, engraved by Hay, from a drawing by J. R. Thompson. 6th. An admirable view of Castle-acre Priory Church, Norfolk, engraved by W Woolnoth, from a drawing by F. Mackenzie. The tout ensemble of this print is much to be admired, as well for the correctness of the architecture as the excellence of the engraving. And 7th. A south-cast view of the Collegiate Church, Manchester, engraved by S. Sparrow, from a drawing by J. L. Bond, esq. architect, which for that accuracy of delineation which is Mr. Bond's well known characteristic of style, arrangement of light and shade, and beauty of engraving, has been rarely surpassed: the sky is among the best efforts of the art. The next part contains seven engravings of Rosslyn Chapel, near Edinburgh, engraved from drawings taken on the spot, by Joseph Gaudy, esq. A. R. A. To those who are acquainted with Mr. Gaudy's style of drawing, the two engravings by Burnett of the elevation of part of the south-side, and a view of its interior, which was exhibited at the Royal Academy, must afford great satisfaction; they so closely imitate the precision, sharpness of touch, and sparkling style of colouring of the originals, that it is impossible for engravings to go beyond them. Neither must the other plates, of parts at large, by Noble and Woolnoth, be passed over without their due share of praise: indeed, the hole of the plates are in the highest degree creditable of the artist's talents, and cannot fail of ad-The credit of vancing their names. arrangement, selection, and description, remains yet to be appreciated. They are highly satisfactory, and do credit to Mr. Britton's abilities as an editor and architectural antiquary. The excellence as well as extraordinary cheapness of this work, must place it in the library of every lover of ancient English architecture.

Telemachus relating her Adventures to Caispo.
Paintea by Richard Westall, esq. R. A engraved by Thomas Williamson, and published by Messrs Clay and Scriven, Ludgate-bill.

This print is companion to the one from the same poem, and by the same painter, but engraved by Scriven, reviewed in the last number, and has the same beauties of style and composition. Calypso is reclined on a verdant bank,

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her head crowned with roses, her drapery and attitude elegant and voluptuous. Telemachus is seated nearer the front of the picture, in the attitude of narration between them; on part of the bank is a collation of fruits and wines. Mentor is behind, attentively watching over his youthful charge. These are the principles in the composition. The trunk of a tree, two nymphs attentively listening to the youth's narrative, a distant landscape of part of a thick wood through whose branches the sun gleams, with a cooling rivulet running through it, form the accessories. The chiaroscuro is well managed, the principal light is kept broad on the faces, and light upper drapery of Telemachus and Calypso, which are connected by the light bank and his left leg; while the shades are also connected by a darker colored vestment, and his left leg being thrown in shadow. It is a print worthy of its companion; and although the engraving is not of quite so high a class of art as that, is, on the whole, They are cerbeautifully executed. tainly as fine a pair of classical furniture prints as have been published for a long time.

INTELLIGENCE.

The two Water Colour Exhibitions opened on Monday the 23d, one at the Great Room, Spring Gardens, and the other in Boad-street. They are both of them additional proofs (if such were wanting) of the elevated rank to which this

class of the fine arts has risen in England, They shall be noticed in our next.

The committee of the Royal Academy have completed their labours, in arranging the works of art for the present exhibition at Somerset-house; it opened on the 30th ult. The time that this part of the Magazine goes to press prevents any critical observations on it, as to the progress the English school have made in their road to excellency. Report speaks highly of it, as advancing the British character in art.

Among the pictures that our space will permit mentioning are, a large historical picture of Hercules combating Pluto, by the professor Fuseli. Some historical pictures by Mr. Northcote, from Mr. Fox's work. A brilliant and striking portrait of Lord Grenville, among others, by Mr. Phillips. An historical picture from the Troads of Seneca, by Mr. Portraits of the marquis of Dawe. Downshire, sir Phillip Francis, &c. by Mr. Lonsdale, &c. &c. A careful analysis of the whole will be given in the ensuing numbers.

Another vacancy occurs in the list of academicians, by the death of Ozias Humphreys, esq.

Mr. Howard is announced as deputy secretary to the Royal Academy, on account of the indisposition of Mr. Richards.

Erratum in our last.—For 10th read 30th in the announcement of the time of the exhibition opening.

REPORT OF DISEASES,

Under the Care of the late Senior Physician of the Finsbury Dispensary, from the 20th of March, to the 20th of April 1810.

TITHIN the pale of the Reporter's professional experience, several melancholy cases of palsy have recently occurred, in which it had been very slow, although not altogether imperceptible, in its approach, before it made its violent and open attack upon the constitution. A decided assault of apoplexy, or hemiplegia, seldom takes place without having been preceded, long before, by menacing indications. Fearful feelings are frequently experienced, such as deep seated pains on the back part of the head, that give an idea of pressure, or of the firm and violent grasp of an iron hand; these are often accompanied with a ringing in the cars, an awkward infacility of motion or articulation, a diminished acuteness, in some or all of the senses. But what

is particularly remarkable, and by no means infrequent, some time before a fatal seizure, a numbness of one side shall occasionally be felt for a little time and then pass off.* Dr. Beddoes speaks of one, who once feeling in this manner while the taylor was employed about his

^{*} A relation of the above, and other analogous and connected symptoms, the writer of this article has at different times received from paralytic correspondents. It has been from the communication of persons who have consulted him by letter, that the Reporter has principally derived his acquaintance with the smaller features, and less observable circumstances in the history of disease: on which account, to some of those patients, he has felt himself most obliged, whom he has never seen.

person, said, that " he should probably never want the suit of cloaths, as he distinctly felt death taking measure of him for his shroud." This individual some years afterward died suddenly of

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Bath is a favourite place of refuge for the paralytic, whether made so by debauchery or natural decay. But the fashionable springs of that crowded mart of health, are not impregnated with the power of restoring lost energies, or bringing back the tide of ebbing animation. The late Dr. Heberden, eminent for the largeness of his experience and the correctness of his observations, observes, that "these waters are neither in any way detrimental nor of the least use in palsy."* If such neutral merit were attached to every remedy employed in medicine, it would in any hands have the praise at least of an innocent inefficiency. The professor of this art or science, if it could then be called either, would require little more than automatic skill. One should imagine indeed that with many this were the actual opinion: how common is it to hear it said of a person that, to be sure, he is a stupid man, but he is a very good practitioner. As if to be able to correct the irregular or erroneous movements of so delicate and complicated a machine as the human frame, required no superior sagacity or acumen. When it is considered that in many serious and critical disorders, so short a time is allowed to the physician, in which not only to form his opinion, but to act upon it, his office would seem to require a more than ordinary perspicacity of talent, as well as alertness and facility in the extemporary application of it. It would be desirable for him to possess a faculty of discernment approaching to that of intuition in the instantaneous result of its operation: the urgency of the case may be such as not to admit of much pondering and poring over it; the patient may die during the delay of a drawling deliberation.

At this season of the year, scrophula is apt to shew itself more particularly on the external surface of the body. Consumption and scrophula are by many regarded as the same disease, only affecting different parts. In fact, however, there is scarcely any connection or alliance between the two maladies. They not

It is not a merely ide nosological distinction between pthysis and scrophula. The treatment which the one requires is, in several circumstances, opposite to that which would be best adapted for the other. The marine air and immersion in the sea, seem specifically deobstruent in cases of glandular obstruction, but invariably aggravate and accelerate the fatal progress of pulmonary ailments. To send a consumptive patient to bathe in the waters, or simply to inhale the atmosphere of the ocean, is infallibly to hasten his exit out of the world; it is to drive him by an unnecessary impulse down the declivity of existence. For that class of sufferers, not only an inland situation should be chosen, but one that is most sheltered from the cruel keenness,

only exist separately, but the one may appear in its most virulent or malignant form, without any simultaneous tendency to the other. Consumption. indeed, seldom comparatively commits its internal depredations upon a frame, which is defaced by tumours or cicatrices of the more superficial glands.* But scrophula is a word of wide and uncirconscribed import. It serves as a kind of lumber-room in medicine, into which may be thrown any of those anomalous and unlabelled maladies, which have no place assigned to them in any other department of the nosology. From its being vulgarly denominated "the evil," one should imagine that it was the characteristic calamity, the great original sin of the physical constitution. But popular prejudice clothes it with horrors and with ignominy, which are by no means attached to it, in the eye of reason or common sense. It is a complaint which, compared with many others, is an object scarcely deserving of any painful solicitude, or serious apprehension. early exercise and discipline, by a judicious education of the muscular fibre, that due and healthy tone may be given to it, from an absence or deficiency of which, arise immediately or indirectly, all the degrees and modifications of scrophulous disorder.

[·] Posthumous Commentaries, p. 303, of the Latin edition.

The tubercles, which abound in the lungs of the pthysical, were formerly imagined to be indurated glands. But a greater accuracy in anatomical research has proved this opinion with respect to their structure to be erroneous. "There is no glandular structure in the cellular connecting membrane of the lungs; and on the inside of the branches of the trachea, where there are follicles, tubercles have never been seen." Baillie's Morbid Anatomy, p. 46.

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or still more unfriendly vicissitudes of external temperature. There is in this country an indiscreet passion for air. We often find taking the air to be, with the hectically disposed, the same as taking a chill, and of that chill consumption to be the ultimate, if not immediate, consequence. To the pthysical, a spare dict should be recommended; an abstinence, for instance, in a great measure, from animal food. To the scrophulous, on the contrary, a generous regimen is most wholesome and congenial. But the generous ought here to be distinguished from the stimulating; which latter is almost exclusively, but from its decidedly bad operation upon the health very improperly, called good living.

The writer may be suspected of having, on a recent occasion, driven the matter too far, when he reprobated the use of strong liquors altogether. This may have appeared as the prudery of temperance, as carrying it to an unnecessary and even ridiculous But it should be recollected that prudery consists not in the

excess of a virtue, but in the affectation of it. Those are the real prudes in regimen, who would strain at a gnat and swallow a camel; who would on no account drink a glass of wine, but would not scruple, every day of their lives, to ingurgitate in a pharmaceutical shape, tertia quaque hora draughts containing the worst and most concentrated spirits, In this consists the privileged debauchery

of nervous valetudinarians.

A man, it is true, may be intemperate in his eulogy of abstinence, and violate mode. ration in his invectives against excess. But where are we to find or fix that imaginary line, the meridian of moderation? It should at the same time be considered that what is evil in its essence, no reduction of quantity can convert into good, Vice retains its character in all the gradations of its scale. In none of its descending degrees can it produce anything hetter, than more diluted and mitigated mischief.

April 24, 1810. Grenville-street, Brunswick-square.

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS IN APRIL.

Containing official Papers and authentic Documents.

Substance of the Ukase, issued February 2, 1810, by his Imperial Mojesty, on the Subject of Finances, after having received the Advice of his Council of State.

A LL the Bank assignats (the paper money of the country) now in circulation, are once more declared to form part of the national debt, and guaranteed by all the wealth of the empire. From the present moment, the bank assignate shall receive no increase. In order to pay the national debt, a loan shall be opened in the interior of the country, at fixed prices. In order to provide for all expenses, and to reduce the tax-s to their former state, it is ordered, provisionally, for the present year, and until the publication of general regulations for the finances and taxes, that the following additional imposts shall take place:

An increase of 2 rubles a-head on the crown p asantry.

An impost of 3, 21, and 2 rubles, according to the various governments, on the peasantry occupied in cultivating the lands of the state.

Citizens employed in the arts, and other branches of public industry, shall pay 5 rubles.

Countrymen trading in both capitals shall pay for every shop 100, 50, and 25 rubles,

according to localities, and besides, those of the 2d guilde, 14 per cent. of the capital they have declared themselves possessed of, and those of the 3d guilde, 25 rubles.

Foreign tradesmen of both capitals shall pay 100 rubles, their partners 40, and their

workmen 20 rubles

In both capitals a duty of half a ruble shall be raised on houses, in virtue of the existing

The tax on traders shall receive an increase of half copeek on the produce of industry and the capital.

The price of salt, formerly fixed at 40 copeeks per pood, shall be raised to one ruble.

The impost on copper shall be augmented three rubles per pood.

The Custom-house duties on imported goods, shall be raised from 210 to 400 rubles, and in proportion.

Stames have also experienced an advance

in price. The nobility shall assist in relieving the wents of the state, by paying a duty of 50 copeeks for every peasant in their possession.

SWEDEN. The following royal decree has been issued:

Know all men by these presents, that We, Charles XIII. having in the third article of the treaty of peace concluded with the emperor of Russia, dated 17th September last, agreed to adopt such measures as should be regulated by the treaty then about to be entered into between Sweden, France, and Denmark, for enforcing the continental system, ordered, in our circular of the 27th of October last, that no British vessels, or ships of war, should, after the time therein mentioned, be permitted to enter our ports; and further, in the third article of the treaty with the emperor of France, of date the 6th of January last, having fully and in every respect acceded to the continental system, bound ourselves to shut our ports against the trade of Great Britain, and not permit the importation of English goods or manufactures, of whatever description, or in whatever vessel the same might arrive: and whereas having relinquished the permission we reserved to ourselves in the treaty with his majesty the emperer of Russia, of importing colonial produce, we now only retain to ourselves the power to import salt, sufficient for the consumption of our kingdom; farther, to fulfil the treaties with the said powers, we hereby graciously command, that on and after the 24th of April next, no goods shall be imported, neither on paying the duties nor in transitu, which belong to Great Britain and Ireland; the colonies or countries under the influence of the British Government, or goods of any description whatsoever, loaded in vessels from Great Britain, or any of her dependencies, be admitted into any of our ports: and that all vessels, under whatever flag, which shall be proved to carry such goods, as are not furnished with tertificates and documents to certify the origin and full particulars of their cargoes, from their ports of lading, shall upon their arrival in our harbours, be ordered off, save and except such vessels as are solely laden with salt, the importation of which, from all foreign countries, we permit, in vessels not belonging to his Britannic majesty or his subjects. For the full execution of our decree, we command all officers, and persons in our service, to exert their utmost vigilance, in strictly examining the papers, certificates, and documents, of all vessels that may arrive, agreeably to the gracious separate command we on this subject, shall or may issue.

Given at our Court of Stockholm, &c.

FRANCE.

The only event, of any interest, that has taken place during the last month, is the marriage of Buonaparte, to the princess Maria Louisa, of Austria; which after having been solemnised by proxy, at Vienna, on the 12th of March, was repeated with great pomp at Paris, on the 1st and 2nd of April; these two latter days being appropriated to the civil and the religious ceremony respectively.

The supreme council of governmen:

has received the following report, addressed to his excellency don F. Guia:

Most excellent Sir —It is with the utmost pleasure I transmit to you, for the information of his majesty, the annexed report, which I have just received from colonel don J. Valdivia, relative to the evacuation of

Malaga by the French.

This flattering intelligence I have received from the chief magistrate of Marvilla, by which it appears, that captain F. Lopez, who arrived from the port of Malaga, affirmed to him that the French evacuated that city on the 17th, at seven o'clock in the morning. I further learnt that the enemy has also evacuated Medina, and fallen back to the woods near Chiclana, and that in consequence of a sally, made by the enemy, the French lost about 1000 men, in killed, wounded, and prisoners.

ADRIAN JACOME.

Lines of Gibraltar, March 20.

Extract of the Dispatches transmitted by the General in Chief of the Army of Estremadura,

dated the 21st of March.

In consequence of a fruitless attack made by the French against Badajos, they established themselves in Merida, Zafra, and Santa Marta. In order to molest them, the marquis de la Romana detached major general don Carlos O'Donnell, who commands the second division of that army, with orders to attack Caceres, Truxillo, and the front of his position.

O'Donnell marched, accordingly, from Albuquerque, on the 12th instant, with 2500 men, 200 of whom were cavalry, and pursued his march till the 14th, when at break of day, our advanced parties fell in with the enemy's vanguard, and drove the French out of Caceres, and pursued them as far as Alden de Cano, three leagues distance from Caceres, Being again attacked in that position, they retreated to Meandello, nine leagues distant from the point where they were first attacked; and it is known from accounts since received, that they have completely evacuated Merids,

Zafra, and Santa Marta.

The enemy's loss is said to exceed 150 men. It is reported that in consequence of the above successes, our troops entered St. Olaila on the 22d, to which point major general don Francisco Ballasteros was directing his march, to cut off the enemy's retreat. The loss which the French sustain from our flying parties is such, that the foreign troops who serve in their armies are quite disgusted with that kind of warfare, and desert in consideral le numbers. Upwards of 100 have to-day arrived at Cindad Rodrigo Badajos, and Astorga; and all deserters unanimously state that desertion would be more frequent, were the men not afraid of the peasants. The junta of Seville has reported from Ayamente to the supreme council of regency, under the date of the 24th inst. that the French have been completely driven out of Estremadura, and pursued by general Ballasteros, who arrived on the 22d, in St. Olalla, and that the dispersed enemy retreated partly to Seville, and partly to the Sierra.

HOLLAND.

On the 31st of March were exchanged, at Paris, the ratifications of the following treaty, there concluded, on the 16th, between the respective plenipotentiaries of the king, and his illustrious brother, the emperor of the French, king of

Italy, &c.

His majesty the emperor of the French, king of Italy, protector of the league of the Rhine, and mediator of the Swiss confederacy, and his majesty the king of Holland, being desirous of terminating the differences that have arisen between them, and of making the independence of Holland harmonize with the new circumstances wherein the English orders in council, of 1807, have placed all the maritime powers, have agreed to come to a mutual understanding thereon, and to that end, have nominated as their plenipotentiaries, viz. his majesty the emperor of France, &c. the sieur John Baptiste Nompere, count de Champagny, duke of Cadore, grand eagle of the legion of honor, &c. his majesty's minister for foreign affairs, &c. And his majesty the king of Holland, Charles Henry Verheuil, admiral of Holland, grand eagle of the legion of honor, grand cross of the Dutch order of union, his majesty's ambassador to the empefor and king: who, after exchanging their full powers, have agreed upon the following ar-

ART. 1. Until the English government shall have solemoly abrogated the restrictions contained in its orders in council of 1807, all commerce whatsoever is prohibited between the port of England and the ports of. Holland. Should there be reasons for granting licences, those only shall be valid which are delivered in the name of the emperor.

2. A corps of 13,000 men, of which 3,000 shall be cavalry, and consisting of 6,000 French and 12,000 Dutch, shall be placed at all the mouths of the rivers, together with officers of the French customs, to see that the contents of the foregoing article are carried

into complete effect.

3. The troops shall be paid, fed, and cloth-

ed, by the Dutch government.

4. All vessels violating the first article, that may be taken on the Dutch coasts, by French men of war or privateers shall be declared good prizes, and in case of any doubt arising, such difficulty can alone be desided

upon by his majesty, the emperor.

5. The restrictions contained in the above articles shall be revoked as soon as England shall have solemnly revoked her orders in council of 1807; and from that instant the French troops shall evacuate Holland, and restore to her the full enjoyment of her inde-

6. Inasmuch as it has been adopted as a

constitutional principle in France, that the Thelweg of the Rhine forms the houndary of the French empire; and as the dock yards of Antwerp are, by the present state of the boundaries between the two countries, unprotected and exposed, his majesty the king of Holland cedes to his majesty the emperor of the French, king of Italy, &c. Dutch Era. bant, the whole of Zealand, including therein the Isle of Schouwen, that part of Guelderland which is situate ou the left side of the Waal; so that henceforth the boundary between France and Holland shall be the Thalweg of the Wasl, from the fort of Schen. kens, leaving on the left bank Nymeguen, Bommel, and Wandrichem, then the principal stream of the Merwe which runs into the Blesboch, through which, and also through the Hollandsch Diep, and the Walkerak, the line of demarcation shall be continued, until it reach the sea at Bieningen or Gravelingen, leaving on the left the Isle of Schouwen.

7. Each of the ceded provinces shall be released from all debts not incurred for its own interests, sanctioned by its particular government, and funded upon its territory.

8. His majesty the king of Holland, in order to co-operate with the force of the French empire, shall have a float a squadron of nine sail of the line, and six frigates, armed, and provided with six month's stores, and ready to put to sea by the 1st day of June, next ensuing; and also a flotilla of 100 gunboats, or other armed vessels. This force shall, during the whole period of the war, he maintained and kept in constant readiness.

9. The revenues of the ceded provinces shall belong to Holland until the day of the exchange of the ratification of the present treaty. Until the same day the king of Holland shall defray all charges of their adminis-

tration.

10. All the merchandize imported by American vessels that have arrived in the ports of Holland since the 1st of February, 1809, shall be put under sequestration, and made over to France, in order to her disposing thereof according to the circumstances, and the state of her political relations with the United States.

11. All merchandise of English manufac-

ture are prohibited in Holland.

12. Measures of police shall be adopted for the purpose of strictly watching and taking into custody all insurers of prohibited traffic, all smugglers, their abettors, &c. In a word, the Dutch government pledges itself to extirpate the contraband trade.

13. No depot of goods prohibited in France, and that may give colour to contraband traffic, can be established within a distance of four leagues from the line of the French cus tom-houses; and in case of trespass, all such depois shall be subject to seizure, though upon the Dutch territory.

14. With the reserve of these restrictions, and so long as they shall be in operation, his

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majesty, the emperor, shall suspend the prohibitory decree which shots the frontier barriers between Holland and France.

15. Fully confiding in the manner in which the engagements resulting from the present treaty shall be executed, his majesty the emperor and king guarantees the integrity of the Dutch possessions, such as they shall be pursuant to this treaty.

16. The present treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications exchanged at Paris, within the period of fifteen days, or sooner,

if possible.

Done at Paris, this 16th of March, 1810.
(Signed) CHAMPAGNY, Duke of Cadore.
The Admiral VERHEUIL.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The debate in the House of Commons, on the expedition to Flushing, after having continued during several nights, terminated by four separate divisions, which took place at seven o'clock in the morning of Saturday the 31st of March; in which a greater number of members voted than had ever been known en any former occasion; there being counted, on one division, 504. The first division was on the resolutions of lord Porchester, conveying a censure on ministers on the ground of the expedition being impolitic: upon this division there was a majority of 48 in favour of ministers. The second division was upon the amendment, approving of the conduct of ministers on the policy of the expedition: ministers had a majority of 40. The third division was upon the resolution of censure, as to the policy of retaining Walcheren so long: ministers had a majority of 51. Upon the fourth division, approving of the conduct of ministers in the retention of Walcheren: ministers had a majority of 23.

From this melancholy subject the public

attention was contrived to be immediately

called off by the proceedings of the House of Commons against sir Francis Burdett, in consequence of a pamphlet published by him, addressed to his constituents the electors of Westminster, in which he denies the power of commitment for libel, recently assumed by that house in the case of Mr. Gate Jones. For this Mr. Lethbridge moved that sir Franeis Burdett's letter was a scandalous and libellous paper, reflecting upon the just privileges of the house; and after a debate which lasted till eight o'clock in the morning, the house divided on an amendment moved by lord Folkstone, for getting rid of the question by proceeding to the other orders of the day. This amendment was lost by a majority of 191. Mr. Lethbridge's resolutions were then agreed to without a division. Sir Robert Salusbury then moved that sir Francis Burdett

should be committed to the Tower. Mr.

Adam moved, as an amendment, that sir

Francis should be reprimanded in his place.

A division took place upon the amendment, MONTHLY MAG. No. 198. which was rejected by a majority of 38. The motion for committal to the Tower was then carried.

This was in the morning of Friday, April the 6th, and the speaker issued his warrant for the commitment of sir Francis immediately; but as the principles, in the support of which the baronet had thus engaged, led him of course to consider that instrument as illegal, he determined not to obey it; and after having refused to comply with the personal requisition of the serjeant at arms to surrender himself as a prisoner, he in the course of Saturday addressed the following letter to the speaker:

SIR.—When I was returned, in due form, by the electors of Westminster, they imagined they had chosen me as their trustee in the House of Commons, to maintain the laws and liberties of the land. Having accepted

that trust, I never will betray it.

I have also, as a dutiful subject, taken an oath of allegiance to the king, to obey his laws; and I never will consent, by any act of mine, to obey any set of men, who, contrary to those laws, shall, under any pretence whatsoever, assume the power of the king.

Power and privilege are not the same things, and ought not, at any time, to be confounded together. Privilege is an exemption from power, and was, by law, secured to the third branch of the legislature, in order to protect them, that they might safely protect the people—not to give them power to

destroy the people.

Your warrant, sir, I believe you know to be illegal—I know it if he so. To superior force I must submit: I will not, and dare not, incur the danger of continuing voluntarily to make one of any association, or set of men, who shall assume illegally the whole power of the realm, and who have no more right to take myself, or any one of my constituents, by force, than I or they possess to take any of those who are now guilty of this usurpation; and I would condescend to accept the meanest office that would vacate my seat, being more desirous of getting out of my present association, than other men may be desirous of getting profitably into it.

Sir, this is not a letter in answer to a vote of thanks; it is an answer to a vote of a very different kind. I know not what to call it; but since you have begun this correspondence with me, I must beg you to read this my answer to those under whose orders you have commenced it. I remain, sir,

Your most obedient humble servant, FRANCIS BURDETT.

Piccadilly, April 6, 1810.

Those who had taken up this business, were employed on Saturday and Sunday in concerting the most advisable means of carrying the warrant into execution; as sir SC

Francis had expressed his determination not to surrender himself except to actual force: and during the whole of these two days and nights the people were constantly assembling round sir Francis's house, and giving him tokens of their attachment, though the streets were paraded by dragoons. At length, on Monday morning, an immense military force was drawn up before and near the house, and the warrant was carried into execution by Bow-street officers with almost theatrical

management and effect.

A little before eleven the serieant at arms, accompanied by messengers, police officers, and a large military force, broke violently into the house. Sir Francis was sitting with his family, and on the appearance of the serjeant, asked by what authority he broke into his house? The serjeant produced the speaker's warrant, which sir Francis refused to obey, and demanded if it was intended to be executed by a military force? The answer was in the affirmative: whereupon sir Francis commanded them to desist in the king's name, and called upon the sheriff for his aid. It was answered that the sheriff was not there; and sir Francis then said, that they should not take him but by force, which they accordingly did, and hurried him through a double file of soldiers drawn up in his own house, to a glass coach, which they had in waiting for the purpose, and conveyed him to the Tower, escorted by a large body of

In the return of the troops from the Tower, they fired repeatedly on the people, and some Concerning some of the lives were lost. eases, the coroner's faries have very properly

returned verdicts of wilful murder.

In consequence of these abominable proceedings, a very numerous meeting of the electors of Westminster was held in Palaceyard, on the 17th of April; at which it was resolved, to present to the House of Commons a " petition and remonstrance," stating, among other things, that " the committal of sir Francis Burdett to prison, enforced by military power, are circumstances which render evident the imperious necessity of an immediate reform in the representation of the people :" and concluding with most earnestly calling upon the house " to restore to us our representative, and according to the notice he has given, to take the state of the representation of the people into your serious consideration, a reform in which is, in our opinion, the only means of preserving the coun. try from military despotism." It was determined also to send a letter to sir Francis in the Tower, expressing their full approbation of his general conduct; and speaking of the particular instance in question, in the following terms :- We feel the indignity that act : and if, following the example of the has been offered you, but we are not sur- electors of Westminster, they do act in a firm prised to find, that when every excuse is and regular manner, upon a concerted plan,

made for public delinquents, that the utmat rigour is ex-reised against him who pleads for the ancient and constitutional rights of the people. You nobly stept forward in deience of a fellow subject unjustly imprisoned, and you questioned with great ability and know. ledge of the laws, the warrant issued upon that occasion; the House of Commons have answered your argument by breaking into your house with a military force, seizing your person, and conveying you by a large hody of troops to the Tower. Your distinction between privilege and power remains unaltered; the privileges of the House of Commons are for the protection, not for the destruction, of the people. We have resolved to remon. strate with the House of Commons on the outrages committed under their orders; and to call upon them to restore you to your seat in parliament, which the present state of the country renders more than ever necessary for the furtherance of your and our object-art. form of the representation in that house. While so many members are collected toge. ther by means ' which it is not nesessary for us to describe,' we cannot but entertain the greatest apprehensions for the remainder of our liberties; and the employment of a milltary force against one of their own body, is but a sad presage of what may be expected by those who like you have the courage to stand forward in defence of the rights of the people."

Sir Francis, in his answer, speaking of the present state of the representation of the people, says: " From this foul and traitorous traffic our borough-monger sovereigns derive an immense revenue, cruelly wrung from the hard hand of honest labour. I do, however, now entertain an ardent hope, that this degraded and degrading system, to which all our difficulties, grievances, and dangers, are owing, will at length give way to the moderate but determined perseverance of a whole united people. Magna Charta, and the old law of the land, will then resume their en:pire-freedom will revive-the caterpillata of the state, coiling themselves up in their own naturally narrow sphere, will fall off and perish-property and political power, which the law never separates, will be re unitedthe king, replaced in the happy and dignified station allotted him by the constitution-the prople, relieved from the bitterest of all curses, the curse of Canaan, that of being the servants of servants, and restored to their just and indisputable rights. To effect these great, important, and necessary purposes, no exertions of mine shall ever be wanting-without their attainment, no efforts of mine can avail. The people of England must speak out-they must do more-they must

ever keeping the law and constitution in view, they must finally succeed in recovering that to which they are legally entitled-the appointment of their own guardians and trustees for the protection of their own liberty and property. They must either do this, or they must inevitably fall a sacrifice to one or the other of the most contemptible factions that ever disgraced this or any other country. The question is now at issue; it must now be ultimately determined whether we are henceforth to be slaves, or be free. Hold to the laws-this great country may recover; forsake them-and it will certainly perish."

The House of Commons, after a very long and adjourned debate, determined to pass over sir Francis's letter to the Speaker, without any particular notice; and allowed the petition from the electors of Westminster to be received, after some attempt at opposing it.

Notice has been served on the Speaker, and his officers, by sir Francis Burdett's solicitor, that he has instructions to bring an action against them, at the suit of the honourable baronet. This will bring the important question of the breaking open his house, fairly to issue; and it will be solemnly argued in a court of law.

AIPHABETICAL LIST of BANKRUPTCIES and DIVIDENDS, announced between the 20th of March and the 20th of April, extracted from the London Gazettes.

BANKRUPTCIES.

(The Solicitor's Names are between Purenthesis.)

A DDIS Charles, New Boswell court, money scrivener.

(Hindman Dyer's court, Aldermanbury of Mindman Dyer's court, Aldermanbury of Mars, To dey street, merchants. (Palmer, Tombintons and Thomson, Copthall court

Ayrton Edwin William, New Cut, Lambeth Marsh, broker. (Howard, Charing Cross
Baker Joha, Sea coal lane, London, carpenter. (Hudson, Winkworth Buildings, City road

Bril John, Adam street, Adelphi, auctioneer. (Greenhill, Gray's inn square

Banon Edward Walfall, Stafford, sadder's ironmonger.

(Turner and Pike, Bloomsbury square, and Heeley.

Turner and Pike, Bloomsbury fquare, and Heeley, Walfall

Walfall
Barber William Alnwick, Northumberland, brower,
(I ambert, Alnwick and Flexney, Chancery lane
Bennett Thomas, Liverpool, merchant. (Houghton,
Liverpool, and Winole, John freet, Bedford row
Boyd Thomas, Maida Hill, Edgware road, fhopkeeper.
[Jeyes Charlotte freet, Fitzvoy figuare
Brandon Ifaac, and Namuel Cortiflos, Leadenhall freet,
merchants. (Swain, Stevens, and Maples, Old
lewry

Brown Robert William, Lambeth road, merchant.

Bryan Thomas, Sloane fireet, grocer. (Cuppage, Jermyn

Burt William, Tooley fireet. oil-merchant, (Sherwood, Cufting court. Broad fireet Catle ambrofe, Furnival's inn, money ferivener.

Chapman William, Beverley, linen draper. (Hall, Beverley Clonney Nicholas, Liverpool, provision merchant. (Davies, Liverpool, and Meddowcroft, Gray's inn Collins Letitia, Hairmoon fireet, milliner and drefs maker

Cux Elizabeth, Olveston, Glocester, shopkeeper. (Guest, Buttol, and Meredith, Robbins and Tomkyns, Lincoin's um

Dakey Charles, Manchefter and Nottlingham, Jace manu-facturer. (Wibis, Fairthorne and Clarke, Warn-ford court, and Heft sp. Manchefter. Davies John, Hereford, corn factor. (Browne and Pin-miger, Gray's inn fquare, and Bird and Wollaston, Hereford

Davies James, Ledbury, Hereford, glafs man. (Pewtrifs, Gray sion, and Reece, Ledbury)
Davies William, Coadley, gun-barrel maker. (Strong, Still and Strong, Lincoln's inn, and Roberts, Worcefter, Stourbridge
De loachim, Luiis Rene, Housting, green, Ruildings, dis-

De Joachim, Louis Rene, Bowling-green Buildings, dis-tiller. (Wadelon, Barlow, and Grofvenor, Audin

Pe la Hault, Charles, Birmingham, Spanish leather dreffer-ikoffer and son, Bargett's Buildings, and Hill,

bhrewsbury Dison Mark, Borough, High fireet, hop merchant. (Day

and namerton. Lime fireet
worth James. Grove fireet, Commercial read, and
Thomas Amer, Stepney, builders. (Rutfon, Wellclose square brury William, Canterbury, Victualler.

(Pierce and Sandys, Caaterbury, Chancery Lane

Laward James, Leicefter, fhoemaker. (Greaves, Leicefter, and Wilton, Temple Fallos Augustine, Hart fireet, Bloomsbury, wine-merchant. (Chapman and Stevens, St. Mildred's court, Poult, y

Pelton James, Wet Thurrock, Effex, baker. (Aubrey, Took's court, Curfitor freet, and stanley, Billericay,

Fildes Benjamin, Upton on Severn. Worcefter, boat builders (Whitcombe, Griffith, and Philpotts, Glocefter Pleming Heary, Hanway yard, Oxford fireet, jeweller, (Hodgfon, Clement's inn

Forrest James, Chester, cotton dealer. (Avison, Liver-

Foulkes Joseph, Hackney road, builder. Well close square Foy Walter, Beech ftreet, linen draper. (Nind, Throg-morton ftreet

morton freet
Gough William, Cranhourne freet, mercer. (Turner,
Edward freet, Cavendift square
Griffiths William, Westwood, Wilts. dyer. (Williams,
Red Lion square, and Williams and Bush, Trowbridge, Wilts.

Hain Jouathan, Hampton, victualler. (Vincent, Bedford
fireet, Bedford square
Hamilton John, Bristol, merchant. (Tafrant, Chancery
lane, and Smith, Bristol
Hammond John Macclesseld, tanner. (Cooke, Macclesfield, and Kent, Clissord's inn
Harrison George, Manchester, merchant. (Burkett,
Bond court, Walbrook, and Pearson, Carlisse
Hartley John, Manchester, grocer. (Kay and Renshaw,
Manchester
Henzell George, Litt'e East Chean, underwriter.

Manchester
Hengell George, Litt'e East Cheap, underwriter. (Sherwood, Cushion court, Bread fireet
Hern William, Hincksey, Berks, victualler
Higgs John, Liverpool merchant: (Crump and Lodge,
Liverpool, and Battye, Chancery lane
Holt Samuel, Manchester, grocer. (Pass and Reddish,
Altrincham, Cheshire, and Wilson, Greville street,
Hatton Garden
Hooker Thomas, Mary-le-bone-street, Portland Place,
grocer. (Stevenson, Chequer court, Charing
Cross
Horwood Joseph, Woodchester, Park-bill, Glocolar

Horwood Joseph, Woodchefter, Park-hill, Glocefterfilire, miller. (Whitcombe and King, Serjeant's inn, Fleet ftreet, and Bowyer, King's Holin, near Glo-

Ingham Francis. Norland, Halifax, clothier. (Willis, Fairthorne and Clarke, Warnford court, and Alleion Huddersfield

Inman Joseph, Kent road, broker. (Bryant, Copthali

King William, Bream's buildings, Chancery line, cabinetmaker. Washrough, Warnford court
Knight James, Calne, Wilts, clothier, (Davis and
Poole, Bristol, and James, Gray's line fquare
Lewis Evan, Cardiff, Glamorgan grocer. (Lewis, Cardiff, and Gregory, Clement's inn
Littlejohn Joseph James, Gosport, mercer. (Bleasdale,
Gosport, Gosport, See Sofficer, Gosport, Gosport,

Lloyd william, Chefter, chair-maker. (Milne and Parry,
Temple and Simcock, Chefter
Lomas Dec mus, Watford, corp merchant. (Fairlie and
Francis, New Square, Lincoln s inn
Lucas John Bromfgroye, Worcefter, dealer in timber,
(Richardfon, New Inn
Thomas, Exeter brewer. (Loxley, Cheapfide

(Richardion, New Inn
Luke Thomas, Exeter brewer. (Loxley, Cheapfide
Maclean James, Old Change, victualler. (Howell, Slon
College Garcens, Aldermanbury
Maggs George, Bristol, linen draper, (Tilion, Chatham
Place, Blackfriars
Marchal Cuthbert, Ratcliff figuare, mariner, (Sherwood,
Cuthion court, Broad Breet

Cushion court, Broad fireet

Maskery William, and John Atkin, Whitechapel road,
tigalers in glass and earthenware. (Auhice and
Cox. Temple, and Tomhusou, Hanley, Stafford-

Cox. Mayhew Maybew Robert, Stutton, Suffolk, miller. (Bunn, Ipf-wich and Taylor, Southampton buildings, Chancery lane Mellor samuel Ecking, Liverpool, cotton dealer.

Moore Henry, Ratcliff Highway, victualier. (Fothergill, Clifford's inn Fairthorne, and Clarke Warnford court, and Heflop,

Marchefter

Mufeley Daniel, Wakefield, innkeeper. (C

Effex fireet, Strand. and Clarkfon, Wakefield
Nott John, Romford. grocer and cheefemonger. (Shearman, Hart fireet. Floomsbury
Page James Hernfey butcher. (Platt. Temple
Palmer James. Aldermanbury, merchant. (Dennetts
and Greaves. Coleman fireet
Palmer Thomas. Briffol, working goldfinith. (Gabell,
Lincoln's inv. and Hartley, Briffol
Parkin John. Sheffield, innke-per. (Chambre, Chapel
fireet Bedford row, and Coatfon, Sheffield
Pearfon John. Bath, hofer. (Shephard and Adlington,
Bedford row, and Sheppard. Bath
Perkins Abraham. Stamford, Lincoln, grocer. (Thomp-

Abraham Stamfore, Lincoln, grocer. (Thompfon, Stamford

Phillips Freserick, Shaftesbury, monkeeper. (Pearfin, Jemple, and Durnferd, Pensbury House, near

Shaftesbury Shaftesbury George, swanfea, linen draper. Prance George, swanfea, linen draper. (Clarke and fon, Briffol, and Jenkins, James and Abbott, New ine

Raby John. Great St. Helen's Chambers, merchant.
(Druce, Billiter square
Raby George Great St. Helen's Chambers, merchant.
(Druce, Billiter square
Reynold William, Cheshunt, dealer. (Coppard, Baptist

Chambers, Chancery lane
Riddify William, Uley, Glocefter, clothier. (
fome, Du fley, and Price and Williams, Lincoln
Rippon Theoph lus, floniton, confectioner, (Rip
London Road, Southwark
Roberts on Roberts Stouchulden, Worceffer, dry

(Rippon, tion Robert. Stourbridge, Worcefter, druggift. (Strong, Still, and strong, Lincoln's inn, and Ro-Robertion

berts. stourbridge

Roofe Jonathan, Liverpool, merchant. (Stanistreet and Eden, Liverpool, and Windle, John Breet, Redford row Scott Alexander, and Thomas Purves, St. Mary Axe,

merchan s. (Hackett: Chancery lane Serres John Thomas, Queen fireet, Golden square, picture frame maker. (Warrand and Wood, Cafile court, Bridge row

John, Shoe lane, copper-plate-maker. Shafe

Skinner David, Newington Causeway, cabinet maker. (Parry, Thaive's inn Smythe Robert, Tottenham money scrivener. (Wimbolt,

Fore firect, Crippierate

Spencer William Femel Gofport, mercer. (Collins and Hewfon, Gofport and Dyne, Serjeant's inu,

and Hewson, Gosport and Disc,
Fleet freet
Stafford Aaron, Staley Bridge Lancaster, shop keeper.
(Clarke and Richards, Chaucery ane, and Higginbottom, Ashton u der-line
Stevens John, and Edward Baker Whitcombe street,
brewers. (Reynolds Castle street. Faston square
Stunley Thomas. Swaff ham, Norfolk, upholder. (Sweet
and Stokes. Temple
Taylor William, Liverpool merchant.
(Atkinson,
Chancery lane, and Hassall, Liverpool

Taylor William, Liverpool merchant. Chancery lane and Haffall, Liverpool Taylor David. Great Totham, Effex, grocer.

(Carter, Staple inn Taylor David Mile end road cabinet maker. (Weft, Red Lion freet, Wapping Tudiy John. Hereford hop dealer. (Evans, Hereford,

and Pewtrits, Gray's inn

Vaugham John, Brau ion quay, Dan (Marion Newinston Butts Wagner Frederic, Uxhridge, clothier. on quay, Daventry, merchant.

(Gale, Bedford fireet, Redford row Thomas, Canterbury Place, Lambeth, tallow chandler [Meymott, Burrow's buildings, Black-friar's road Wall-r

Walmsley Peter Pennis, Manchester, warehouseman.
(Barrett, Manchester and Willis, Fairthorne and Clarke, Warnford court
West Robert, Oxford firect, draper. (Mason, Foster

lane

hane
White Augustu: Westmoreland place, City road, merchant,
Hugher and Chapman, Temple
Whitehead Thomas, sen and jun. Failfworth. Lancaster,
cotton manufacturers. (Barrett, Manchester, and
Willis Fairthorne and Clarke, Warnso, d court
Wood Robert, Margate, grocer. (Clulton, Nouthwark

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

Abbott Joseph. Prescot, Lancafter, grocer, April 16 Alien v illiam, Chandos fireet, shocmaker, May 4 Alvey Vincent, Spalding, Lincoln, brewer and inn keeper,

Armfon Jufeph. Eyton, Salop, miller, May 7 Ayres John, Sun treet, Bishopigate, tallow chandler,

Mari

Baues Richard, Eltham, Kenr, victualler, March 3r Bauckar lames, Ola Broad firest, merchant, April 24 Bark Thomas, Maccesfield, draper, May 8 Bayley James, High firest, Shadwell, fhip breaker and merchant, April 14

Peattie James, Longtown, Cumherland, fraper, April 18 Beetfon Henry Grundy, Gray's iun fquare, money ftries

ner, April 28

Belcher John, Lamb's Conduit freet, merchant, May 8

Bell Robert, Newcastle upon-Tyne, woolen dieser,

Beil Robert and Robert Hedley, Newcafte-upon-Tyne,

Beil Robert and Robert Hedley, Newcastle-upon-Tyns, woollen drapers, May 11

Benwell T. Newman street, coach maker, April 21
Billings Samuel, Liverpool, hosier and lace manufacturer, May 3

Bloxam Sir Matthew, Thomas Wilkinson and William Bloxam. Gracechurch street, bankers, April 22

Bloxam William, Gracechurch street, banker April 21

Bonney John Augustus, Percy street, St. Paneras, monty scrivener, April 24

Briggs Richard, Liverpool, merchant, May 7

Bristow Charles, Newgate street, linen draper, May 5

Broster Thomas, Liverpool, stationer, May 6

Bruton John Luxon Rotherhithe mariner, April 17

Bury William, jun. Picton, Devon, clothier, May 7

Butcher Robert Penniall, Laurence Pountney lane, wise merchant, April 28

merchant, April 28 Chaband Henry, Plumtree freet, Bloomsbury, jeweller, April 21

Chadwick Ann, Bredbury, Chefter, hat-manufacturer, May 10 Chadwick John, Bredbury, Chefter, hat-manufacturer,

May 10 Chapman Elias. Tunbridge Wells, carpenter, April 21 Chapman Richard, Thatcham, Becks, shopkeeper,

April 17 Chapman John, Yarmouth, linen draper, May 8 Chapple James, Grace's Alley, Wellclofe square, hoses, April 14

Charlton Cornelius, East Farleigh, Kent, yeoman, Maya Christin Francis Henry John Calvert Clarke, and Charles Bowen, College Hall, merchants. April 21 Clarke Abraham, Newport, Isle of Wight, tanner,

April 24 Clennell John, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, pin maker, May 9 Clissold Benjamin. South's Rents, St. John street, design

Colombine Francis, David, David, jun. and Peter, jun.
Norwich, merchants, May I
Connep Joseph. and Coleman Levy Newton, Red Lion
fireet. Spitainelds, dyers, May I
Cotton Thomas, Cornhill, Bock broker and banker,
April 11

Cramond Arthur, Bridge Areet, Blackfriars, merchant, April 17 Croft William, Leeds, and James Manks, Hunflet, York,

merchants May 30
Danfon Robert, Golgate, Lancaster, coal merchant, May 15
Davis Thomas, Woiverhampton, ironmonger, May 7
Dawfon Elliott, Hinckley, Leicester, honer, April 18
Dean Joseph, Birmingham, Japanner, April 18
De Gruchy, John Philip and Philip Gavey, London,
merchants, May 8
Dinsdale, Loseph, Son coates, York, grocer, April 17

Dinsdate Joseph, Scu coates. York, grocer, April 17 Dixon Themas. Sath, chinaman, April 16 Dowland william, Devizes, draper, April 17 Dowle John, Great James freet, sedford row, ferivent,

Dyer Richard, Bath. cornfactor, April 16 Edwards John, Stonehoufe, Devon, draper and flupfeller, May I Every Samuel, Liverpool, ship-chandler and merchant,

April 16
Favell Elizabeth and James, Cambridge, painters,

April 23
Ferguion John, Burr ftreet, St. George's in the Est,
mariner, May 12
Fincham William, Covent garden, earthenware wen,

Fisher William, Cambridge, woollen-draper, May t Forster Pexal. Great Yaimouth, bookiciler, May t Freebairh Robert, and Joseph Wilson, Queen Breet, Cheapsuc, Warchousenen, May 19 Fuller John James, Yoxford, Suffork, draper and groces, April 17 Gardner William, Newent, Glocester, baker and malster, May 8

May 8 Charles, Brackley, Northampton, falefman, April 26 German William. Briffol, tyler and plafterer, May !

Gilman Thomas, Norwich, linen-drape: May 5 Gray James, East smithfield, baker, pril 17 Green William, Kingsland road, dealer and chapman,

Hall George, Queen ftreet, filk manufacturer, April 14 hairis sameel, and John Clarke, wormwood street, iron-

Hawkins Wistam, Striningham, button maker, April 14
Heath William, Chippenham, Witts, clothier, May 15.
Hebert John and George, Grange road, Southwark, Heater John and George, Grange Hebert John and George, Grange tanners, May 5 Henby Thomas, Abbey Place. Bethoal Green May 5

Henby Thomas, Abbey Place. Bethnal Green 1816, call penter and tuilder, April 24
Hey Matthew, Cateaton fireet, warehouseman, May 5
hingefton Charles and Robert, Walprook, men's mercery Union Breet, Shadwell, fugar refiner, May 5

May 13

Norner John, Framwellgate, Purham, tauner, May 2

Norner John, Framwellgate, Purham, tauner, May 2

Hughes Thomas, Nortolk stract, Strand, wine merchant,

pril 14

Hughes Mark, Bury court, Love lane, wool merchant,

April 28

Hoghes

Hather James Fletcher, Wigmore Breet, bookseller, May 22 Man George, Stalbridge, Dorfet, linen-draper, May 9 Rarry Ives, Richard Powies and James Hurry, Nag's head court, Gratechurch street, merchants,

May i Weston Colville, Cambridge, farmer,

William, Faversham, grocer, May 15 John Shipherd, Hackney Mills, Lee Bridge, April 17

Kemp William, Shepherd, Hackney Mills, Lee Bridge, Rillek John Shepherd, Hackney Mills, Lee Bridge, miller. April 18
Einfey William, Oxford fire-t, coach maker. May 15
Einfey William, Oxford fire-t, coach maker. May 15
Einfey William, Coxford, floopke-per, April 17
Knowles Thomas, York, fhopke-per, April 17
Easthwood William, Liverpool, cork cutter, April 16
Lesthwood William, Liverpool, cork cutter, April 16
Lesthwood William, Liverpool, cork cutter, April 16
Lesthwood William, Matluck, innkeeper, May 1
Lestham John, Matluck, innkeeper, May 1

May 8
Levies Solomon, jun. Barnes, broker, May 5
Lifter Thomas, King firet. Holborn coach plater, May 5
Lifter Thomas Hughes, Poultry, and Walworth Common,
flate merchant, May 8

Lowes David. Hart ftreet. Covent Garden, rectifier,

April 17
Lowes David, and John Henry Rigg, Hart firect, Covent
Garden, rectifiers April 17
Lythgo James, Liverpool, merchant, April 21
Lythgo James, Liverpool, merchant, April 21
Mackengie John Old City Chamber, merchant, May 9
Mager John and aniel M Nulty, Oxford firect, linen
drapers May 12
Mapley Charles, Angel court, Throgmorton fireet, merchant, May 12

chant, way 17 Martin R c ard and James Bain, Fleet Greet, book fellers,

May :6 Maugham Richard, Brentford, draper, April 18 Maund Joh Henry, Coventry, grocer, May 5 Mills Samuel, Stamford, Lincoln, upholiterer, May 4 Mitchell John, New Sleafo d, Lincoln, grocer and tallow

chandles. April 14 Monk William, Parbold, Lancashire, lime burner, April 28 Moseley Herry. Lowrence Pountney Hill, and Isaac Whiel-

don, Copthall court, merchapts, March 3:
Munt John, Leadenhall fireet, hatter, April 17
Myers David Thompson, Stamford, Lincoln, dra
April 16, May 17
Naylor Robert, Bailinghall fireet, merchant, April 21

Neve Ann, Strand, milliner, April 21
Nev Ann, Strand hofier, May 5
Ogle John, Pickwick, Wilts, efg. and William Walter, Live pool-merchan', April 27
Pain John, Peckham, brick ayer, April 7
Paine William, Manchefter, weater and chapman, May 8
Parker Nathan, West Auckland, Durham, brandy merchant, April 17 chant, April 17

chant, April 7
Paffeur J hn Lewis, Stoney Stratford, Bucks. grocer and chancler, May 5
Pierce Thomas, Canterbury, brazier. May 5
Patter George, Charing Crofs, haberdafter, May 26
Patter John, and William Monkman, Silver fireet, ware-houseman, April 14
Parell Henry Links Hybridge, builder, and carpenters

Powell Henry John, Uxbridge, builder and carpenter,

Presed Margaret and John, Thorney street, Bloomsburge ceach makers, May 12 Presed Robert, Brick lane, Spital-fields, shoemaker,

April 21
Proffer James, Sloane fireet, grocer, April 21
Prypn Al xander Allan, St. Columb, Cornwall. mercere

May 8 Ranfon Lebbeus, Cannon Coffee House, Charing Crofts

tavern keeper, May 19 Rayner Richard, Birmingham, button maker, April 10

Rayner Richard, Birmingham, button maker. April 19
Rigg John Henry, Hart fireet, Covent Garden, rectifier,
April 17
Rofe J. Road, Somerfet, farmer. April 14
Salterthwaite Isaac, Tamworth, wine and spirit merchant,

Salterthwaite Haac, Tamworth, want and spirit merchant,
April 14
Schaffer John, London Road, Surry, floor-cloth manufacturer, April 18
Sellings Samuel, Little Coggeshall, Essex, maither and
victualler, June 23
Shaw Daniel, Barnsby, York, mercer April 12
Shorts Edward Horne, Eveter, cutler, April 14
Silvester Robert, Reading, timber dealer, April 16
Smith John, affron hill, grocer, May 5 Smith John, affron hill grocer. May 5 Smith John. North Warnborough, Hants, fack makers

April 23

Smith John. North Warnborough. Hants, tack maker, April 23
Smith Thomas. Brandon. Suffolk wine merchant. April 17
Smith Jof ph and Samuel Worthington. durit. Lancaster, muslin manufacturers. May 10
Smyth John, Greatrix. Dyer's court. Aldermanbury. infurance broker. May 5
Squire William. Leeds hoher. May 2
Standley William. Whethone. Leicester. masser and upholester April 28
Stokes Thomas. Tooly street, cabinet maker and upholester April 28
Stokes G. Sun street, plane-maker. April 18
Stretton Samuel. Willingdon, Suiffix. shopkeeper, April 24
Taylor Joseph. Ware. Herts oat dealer. May 29
Thomas George. Pembroke, shopkeeper, May 8
Thornton John Lawlence. Poutney lane. merchant, May 19
Tidmass joseph. New County Terrace, New Kent road, Surry, builder. April 24

Surry, builder. April 14
Tigwell James, Gosport, linen-draper, April 17
Waiker David, Holborn, bookfeller, Ma, 5
Watkin John, Sculcoates, York, rope maker, May 3
Watfon John and William Wilcocks, Norwich, merchants,

Watts George, fen, Chichefter, hatter, May 8 Wild David. Newtown. Montgomery, flannel manufacturer.

May 4
Williams William. Tofts. Norfolk. carpenter May 1
Williams thomas stare. Lamb's Conduct threet, linen staper. April a8

Winterbottom John. Manchefter, merchant. May 6 Woodward Peter. King ftreet, Cheapfide, warehouseman. April 10

Wright Dennis, Saxlingham, Norfolk, miller, May 5 Wryghte William Fenchurch freet April 28 Young Thomas Machin, Monmouth, dealer and chapman, April 30

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON: With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.

THE Royal Naval Asylum. at Greenwich, is expected to be finished in the course of the present year; the back front, towards the park, is nearly completed, and has a beautiful appearance. It has been extended much farther then was originally intended, and when faished, will have a fine effect, both from the park and hospital, which has likewise undergone many improvements lately. It is in contemplation to build all offices and houses for the civil officers outside the walls, eastward of the building, in order to admit a greater number of seamen on the establish-

MARRIED.

Edward Collins, esq captain in the 21st light dragoons, to Margaret, only daughter of the late W. Wood, esq. of Charlotte-street, Fitzroy square.

At St. George's, Hanover square, Charles Mills, esq. M.P. for Warwick, to Miss Digby, daughter of the late Hon. Wriothesley D. esq. of Moreden, Warwickshire .- Colonel Stafford, to Miss Spencer.

At St. Mary-le-bonne, Frederic Leman Rogers, esq. second son of the late Sir Frederic R. bart. to Sophia, daughter of the late Lieut. Colonel Deare, of the Bengai establishment. The rev. Dr. Hall, master of Pembroke College, Oxford, to Sarah Harriet, youngest daughter of the late Charles William Catero esq. of Bath.

At Clerkenwell, William Persifull, esq. to Miss Alice Williams.

At St Luke's, R. Burton, esq. of Market Harborough, Leicestershire, to Mrs. Hewlett, of Bunhill-row.

At St. Pancras, John Martin Leake, jun. esq. to Mrs Lacy, widow of Captain L. of the corps of engineers.

At St. Andrew's, Hulborn, Edward Barber, esq. of Barston, Warwickshire, to Jane, eldest daughter of Mr. Yorke, of New Ormondstreet.

At St. George's Church, Bloomsbury, James Lyon, esq of Leadenhall-street, to Miss Ikin, of Woburn-place, Russel-square, At St. George the Martyr, Queen square,

the rev. Edward William Grinfield, A.M. of Lincoln College, Oxford, to Mary Ann, only surviving daughter of the late George Fillingham, esq. of Upper Seymour-street, Portmansquare.

Mr. Tipper, hookseller, of Leadenhallstreet, to Augusta Sophia, daughter of Thomas Davis, esq. of Trinity-square.

Mr. Samuel Hamilton, of Weybridge, to Caroline Mary, eldest daughter of James Heath, esq. of Russel-place, Fitzroy-square.

At Hampton Court, the Hon. George Cadogan, captain in the royal navy, and son of the late Earl of Cadogan, to Honoria, fith daughter of the late Joseph Blake, esq. of Ardfry, in the county of Galway.

At Isleworth, J. T. Proby, esq. of the 13th light dragoons, to Alice, daughter of the late Thomas Hartley, esq. of Heslington, near York.

The Hon. Joshua Vanneck, eldest son of Lord Huntingfield, to Miss Arcedeckne, of Clevering Hall, Suffolk.

At Hackney, J. Carey, esq. to Harriet, eldest daughter of J. Carey, esq. all of Guern-

At Bromley, Joseph Corsbie, esq. of Stenton, Suffolk, to Miss Adam, sister of John William A. esq. of New Grove House, Bromley. DIED.

Lieutenant Robert Henry Hexter, royal navy, twenty years an officer in his majesty's service, during which time he had experienced shipwreck, and many other hardships. He was a dutiful son to an amiable mother, affectionate and kind as a brother, a sincere friend, and attentive to those he esteemed; a brave officer, firmly attached to his king and country; charitable and humane to those in distress; cheerful and good tempered; and above all, an honest man.

In Wimpole-street, Sphia, eldest daughter of General Morse.

In the Strand, James Ephraim Luke Nealson,

In Southampton-street, Eloomsbury, Paul Prickett, esq. 81.

In Portman-street, Lady Langbam, relict of sir James L. bart.

i-r. Robert Baldwin, many years an eminent bookseller in Paternoster-row, 72.

In St. James's-square, the infant son of Lord Grantham.

Lady Elizabeth Villiers, sister of the earl of

In George-street, Hanover-square, viscounters Carleton.

Frances Martha, daughter of the right honourable Richard Ryder.

At Greenwich, Robert Mailland, esq. 66.

At Hampstead, C. Steers, esq.

At Enfield, Mas. Jones, relict of Thomas J. esq.

In Gray's Inn, William Barton Berwick, esq. At Hackney, the rev. John Kiddel, tutor at the late Homerton academy, 90.

In George street, Portman square, Mrs.

Speke, wife of Peter S. esq. president of the Board of Trade, Calcutta.

In Keppel-street, Bedford-square, Mrs. Lt. titia Clogstown, widow of Robert C. esq. late of the Antigua.

In Cockspur-street, Mr. David Halton Mr. ley, of the British Coffee House, 63.

In Upper Wimpole-street, in the 79th year of her age, lady Charlotte Wentworth, the only surviving sister of the late marquis of Rockingham, and aunt to earl Fitzwilliam.

Mrs. Cobb, wife of T. Cobb, esq. banker, Lombard-street.

In Berkeley-square, Mrs. Raikes, wife of Thomas R. esq.

At Hackney, Mrs. Stuck, relict of the rev. Mr. S. 79.

Mrs. Cherry, wife of the rev. Mr. C. head master of Merchant Taylor's school.

In Harley-street, the infant daughter of Lord Redesdale.

In Little Queen street, Holborn, Mr. T. Burton, printer.

In Portland Place, Theodore Henry Broadbead, e.q.

In Queen Anne street West, William Samuel Towers, esq. 52.

In Great St. Mary-le-bone-street, aged 74, Christopher Barber, artist.

At his seat, near Teddington, Janes Sup. ford, earl of Courtown, viscount Stopford, baron Courtown, in Ireland, baron Saltersford, of Saltersford, in the county palatine of Chester, knight of St. Patrick. His lordship was in his 79th year, and is succeeded in his estates and titles by his eldest son, viscount Stopford, member for Mariborough.

At his seat at Fulham, aged 87. Ser Philip Stephens, bart. one of the oldest servants of the crown, M.P. first for Liskeard, and afterwards, in several parliaments, for Sandwich.

In Berners-street, Sir William Bensley, bart.

so created in 1771. Further particulars of the late Caleb Whitefoord, whose death is announced at p. 286, of our last Number. At a very early age he was placed under the tuition of Mr. Mundel, then a distinguished teacher in the capital of Scot land, at whose seminary he soon eclipsed all his school-feilows, by his rapid progress in the Latin tongue, and other branches of education, which he completed at the university of Edinburgh, the alma mater of so many eminent literary characters. This uncommon proficiency in classical knowledge induced his father to breed him up for the church; but to the clerical profession he entertained such strong objections that the colonel was obliged to relinquish his intentions, and to send him to London, where he was placed in the countinghouse of his friend, Mr. Archibald Stewart, an eminent wine merchant in York Buildings, where young Caleb remained about four years, and then went over to France, and staid there near two years more, until he became of age.

While he remained in Mr. Stewart's count-

ing-house, his father had died at Galway, in Ireland, colonel of the 5th regiment of foot, bequeathing the principal part of his fortune to him and his daughter, Mrs. Smith. With this patrimony, on the expiration of his minority, he commenced business in Craven-street, ia the Strand, in partnership with Mr. Thomas Brown, a gentleman universally esteemed for his amiable qualities and convivial disposition. Mr. W, early in life evinced a lively wit, combined with a certain peculiarity of humour, which rendered his company and conversation desirable to the most celebrated beaux esprits of his time. Nor was it only in conversation that his talents were conspicuous. His essays were equally admired for novelty of idea, correctness of style, and sprightliness of satire; and to those we are in some measure indebted for the emancipation of our diurnal prints from that dullness which till then universally pervaded them. Mr. Whitefoord having conceived a great friendship for Mr. Henry Woodfall, sent his productions to the Public Advertiser, which soon became the political arena where all the combatants engaged, and all the squibs of party were thrown. turned and moulded the various topics of the day into all soris of shapes; horse-races, playbills, auctions, exhibitions, and female administrations, became the whimsical vehicles of his humour. The mirth excited by these, as well as by his Cross Readings, Ship News Extraordinary, Errors of the Press, &c. produced many imitators; but they have seldom equalled, and never excelled, the original. The author was extremely careless of literary reputation. He amused himself in the moments of conception and composition; but afterwards paid no manner of attention to those children of his brain: he left them exposed and deserted sur le pave, till Almon and Debrett took them up, and gave them an asylum in the Foundling Hospital for Wit, where at least a score may be found. The shafts of his ridicule were so happily directed against the petitions, remonstrances, and grievances, of Wilkes, and other pseudo patriots of the day, as to attract the notice, and to obtain the approbation, of administration. Mr. W. had given a humourous history of petitions, from the first petition of the perukemakers to the king, praying him to wear a wig for the benefit of their trade; he then took up the subject of more modern grievances and apprehensions, answered all these grievances, and advertised for a new grievance! His success on this occasion was so great, that he was requested by a person high in office to write a pamphiet on the subject of the misunderstanding which subsisted betwixt this country and Spain, relative to the Falkland Islands. That task, however, he deelined; but recommended Doctor Samuel Johnson as the ablest and properest person who could be selected for this purpose. Mr. W. was accordingly authorized to negotiate this matter with the doctor, which he at length happily concluded in concert with the late

Mr. Strahan, the king's printer, one of Johnson's most intimate and most useful friends. The doctor soon after produced his celebrated publication, entitled The False Alarm; by which he gained both money and reputation. At this period he had conceived a high opinion of Mr. Whitefoord's taste and political influence, and often expressed his approbation of his essays and squibs, pronouncing them superior even to those of Dean Swift. But Mr. W.'s pen was not limited to prose compositions; his verses on various subjects, and on different occasions, possess equal spirit and point. It has been asserted that the fine arts have such an affinity to each other, that to have a relish for one is to be susceptible of all. Whether this be generally true or not, we shall not here dispute, but content ourselves with observing that this combination is remarkably exemplified in Mr. W. who in this youth was at once a respectable proficient both in music and drawing: but other avocations did not permit him to cultivate these to the extent which his genius was capable of attaining. Although prevented from reaching practical excellence, he did not fail however to improve in taste; and his judgment as a connoisseur has frequently been appealed to in doubtful cases, when even artists have been divided in their opinions. His collection of prints and pictures, chiefly of the Italian school, do honour to the possessor, both from their number and merit; but his admiration has not, like that of some virtuesi, been confined to the ancient masters, for many living artists have experienced the benefit of his patronage and advice. Such acquirements naturally pointed him out to the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, as a proper person to preside in the committee of fine arts. He was accordingly elected chairman, and executed the office for several years with equal advantage to the institution, and credit to himself, until he was chosen a vice-president, an honour generally conterred on persons of elevated runk alone. Nor was this the only distinction he obtained. The Royal Societies of London and Edinburgh, the Society of Antiquaries, the Philosophical Society of Philadelphia, and the Arcadian Society of Rome, all admittes him a member of their respective bodies. Few men have passed their time more agreeably than Mr. W. for he lived in habits of intimacy with some of the wisest and beat men of the age. In the list of his friends may be enumerated many diguitaries of the church, more than one statesman, and some of the most eminent geniuses which our nation has produced. Adam Smith used to say, that the junto of wits and authors hated one another y, but that they all had a regard for neartill Mr. W. who, by his conciliatory manners, kept them together. When any quarrel of disagreement occurred, he was accustomed to invite the parties to call on him in Craventreet, to give them a very good dinger, and drink a glass to reconciliation. Garrick and

Foote had long been at variance, but Mr. W. contrived to bring them to one of those conciliatory dinners; and Mr. Garrick (who had much good-nature, and more generosity than the world gave him credit for,) actually lent Foote five nundred pounds to repair his theaere in the Haymarket. Mr. W.'s intimacy with Dr. Franklin and Mr. Oswald, rendered him peculiarly eligible for the purpose of assisting in treating for the restoration of peace with America. He was accordingly appointed secretary to the latter, who, having bailed Mr. Laur ns from his confinement in the Tower, and become his surety to the amount of fifty thousand pounds, we also judiciously selected as a man acceptable to the American commissioners, with whom, on the 30th of No. vember, 1782, they concluded and signed preliminary a ticles, declaratory of the independance of the United States; this being understood by the helligerent powers as an indispensable basis, previously to their treating with England on the subject of a general pacification. The articles were approved by the people; and the nation hailed the return of tranquillity with general gratulation. All differences being thus happily settled with the United States of America, Mr. Oswald returned to London, but Mr. Whitefoord remained ar Paris several months longer with lord St. Helen's, (then Mr. Fitzherbert,) who was the minister charged to negotiate treaties of peace with France, Spain, and Holland; and it is a curious circumstance, that three of the treaties above alluded to are in the hand-writing of Mr. Whitefoord. These services were such as intitled him to some recompence from government; but lord Shelburne having resigned before Mr. W.'s return from the continent, without making any provision for him, he was obliged to profer his claim to the coalition administration, by which it was rejected; nor was it till seven years after, that a small pension was granted to him by his majesty, on the recommendation of those in power. We cannot pass over this transaction, without observing that calumny, which on that occasion had been busy with other characters, never even insinuated a charge of malversation against the persons employed at Paris, in the great work of restoring tranquillity to Europe and America. Mr. W. rather late in life married a lady of the name of Sidney, by whom he has left four children. We cannot conclude without giving the character of this gentleman, as delineated by Dr. Goldsmith, in his well-known poem entitled Retaliation:

" Here Whitefoord reclines, and deny it who

Tho' he merrily liv'd, he is now "a grave man."

Rare compound of oddity, frolic, and fun, Who relished a joke, and rejoic'd in a pun; Whose temper was generous, open, sincere, A stranger to flatt'ry, a stranger to fear.

Who scatter'd around wit and humour at will,

Whose daily bon moss half a column might fill; A Scotchman from pride and from prejudice free,

A scholar, but surely no pedant, was he.

What a pity, alas! that so lib'ral a mind Shou'd so long be to newspaper essays confin'd;

Who perhaps to the summit of science could soar,

Yet content if the table he "set in a roar;"
Whose talents to fill any station were fit,
Yet happy if Woodfall confess'd him a wit.

Ye newspaper witlings! ye pert scribbling folks,

Who copied his squibs and re-echoed his jokes;

Ye tame imitators! ye servile herd, come, Still follow your master, and visit his tomb; To deck it bring with you festoons of the vine,

And copious libations bestow on his shrine; Then strew all around it, you can do no less, Cross readings, ship-news, and mistakes of the press.

Merry Whitefoord, farewell! for thy sake I admit,

That a Scot may have humour, I had almost said wit:

This debt to thy mem'ry I cannot refuse,
Thou best humour'd man, with the worst
mour'd muse.']

[Further particulars of Henry Cavendish, etq. whose death is mentioned at p. 287, of our last number. This gentleman was the son of the late LordCharles Cavendish, great uncle to the present duke of Devonshire, and although not much heard of in the common paths of life, was well known and highly distinguished in He had studied and the scientific world. rendered himself familiarly conversant with every part of sir Isaac Newton's philosophy; the principles of which he applied, near forty years ago, to an investigation of the laws on which the phænomena of electricity depend. Pursuing the same science, on the occasion of Mr. Walsh's experiments with the torpedo, he gave a satisfactory explanation of the remarkable powers of electrical fishes; pointing out that distinction between common and animal electricity, which has since been amply confirmed by the brilliant discoveries in galvanism. Having turned his attention very early to pneumatic chemistry, he ascertained, in 1766, the extreme levity of inflammable air, now called hydrogen gas. On this discovery many curious experiments, and particularly that of aerial navigation, have been founded. In the same paths of science, he made the important discovery of the composition of water by the union of two airs; and that laid the foundation of the modern system of chemistry, which rests principally on this fact, and that of the decomposition of water, announced soon afterwards by M.

lavoisier. As the purity of atmospherical air had been a subject of controversy, Mr. Cavendish contrived essential improvements in the method of performing experiments with an eudiometer; by means of which he was the first who shewed that the proportion of pure in the atmosphere is nearly the same in all open places. The other and much larger portion of our atmosphere he segaciously conjectured to be the basis of the acid of nitre; an opinion that he soon brought to the test, by an ingenious and laborious experiment, which completely proved its truth ; whence this air has now very generally obtained the name of nitrogen. So many and such great discoveries spread his fame throughout Europe, and he was universally considered as one of the first philosophers of the age. Among the labours of his latter days, is the nice and difficult experiment by which he determined the mean density of the earth; an element of consequence in delicate calculations of astronomy, as well as in geological inquiries. Even in the last year of his life, at the advanced age of 77, he proposed and described improvements in the manner of dividing large astronomical instruments; which, though not yet executed, promise very great advantages. These pursuits, together with reading of various kinds, by which he acquired a deep insight into almost every topic of general knowledge, formed the whole ocsupation of his life; and were, in fact, his sole amusement. The love of truth was sufheient to fill his mind. From his attachment to such occupations, and the constant resource he found in them, together with a shyness and diffidence natural to his disposition, his habits had, from early life, been secluded. His manners were mild, his mind firm, his nature benevolent and complacent. He was liberal, without being profuse; and charitable, without ostentation. He possessed great affluence, which was to him rather matter of embarrassment than of gratification ; but, however careless about its improvement, he was regular as to its management and direction. He was born October 10, 1731; and his remains were interred in the familyvault in All Saints, Derby .- On Saturday, March 17, Mr. Professor Davy, in his Tecture at the Royal Institution, introduced the following character of Mr. Cavendish .- " About 1766, Mr. Cavendish published his first papers on the subject of air. He examined, with more accurate instruments than Black, the elastic fluid from the alkalies; and he ascertained that the same substance was produced during the comhustion of charcoal. He perfected the pneumatic apparatus; and soon discovered two new elastic fluids, inflammable air and muriatic acid air. Mr. Davy said, in the next lecture he should exhibit some exeriments of our illustrious countryman of later date, and of still higher importance; but he could not, on this occasion, pass by the circumstance of his recent loss without a MONTHLY MAG. No. 198.

digression, which might enable him to offer a feeble tribute of respect to the memory of so great a man. Of all the philosophers of the present age, Mr. Cavendish combined, in the highest degree, a depth and extent of mathematical knowledge with delicacy and precision in the methods of experimental research. It might be said of him, what can perhaps hardly be said of any other person, that whatever he has done has been perfect at the moment of its production. His processes were all of a finished nature; executed by the hand of a master, they required no correction; and though many of them were performed in the very infancy of chemical philosophy, yet their accuracy and their beauty have remained unimpaired amidst the progress of discovery; and their merits have been illustrated by discussion, and exalted by time. In general, the most common motives which induce men to study are, the love of distinction, of glory in the desire of power; and we have no right to object to motives of this kind: but it ought to be mentioned in estimating the character of Mr. Cavendish, that his grand stimulus to exertion was evidently the love of truth and of knowledge; unambitious, unassuming, it was often with difficulty that he was persuaded to bring forward his important discoveries. He disliked notoriety; he was, as it were, fearful of the voice of Fame. His labours are recorded with the greatest dignity and simplicity, and in the fewest possible words. without parade or apology; and it seemed as if in publication he was performing, not what was a duty to himself, but what was a duty to the public. His life was devoted to science; and his social hours were passed amongst a few of his friends, principally members of the Royal Society. He was reserved to strangers; but where he was familiar, his conversation was lively, and full of varied information. Upon all subjects of science he was luminous and profound; and in discussion wonderfully acute. Even to the very last week of his life, when he was nearly 79, he retained his activity of body, and all his energy and sagacity of intellect. He was warmly interested in all new subjects of science; and several times in the course of last year witnessed or assisted in some experiments that were carried on in the Laboratory of the Royal Institution. Since the death of Newton (said Mr. Davy, if he might be permitted to give an opinion), England has sustained no scientific loss so great as that of Cavendish. But it is to be regretted less, since, like his great predecessor, he died full of years and of glory. His name will be an object of more veneration in future ages than in the present moment; though it was unknown in the busy scenes of life, or in the popular discussions of the day, it will remain illustrious in the annals of science, which are as unperishable as that nature to which they belong; it will be an immortal honour to his house, to his age, and to his country!" PROVINCIAL 3 D.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES.

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS:

Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South,

*Communications for this Department of the Monthly Magazine, properly authenticated, and sent free of Postage, are always thankfully received. Those are more particularly acceptable which describe the Progress of Local Improvements of any Kind, or which contain Biographical Ancedotes or Facts relative to eminent or remarkable Characters recently deceased.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

A self-acting plane, of a highly ingenious construction, for the purpose of conveying coals from Bewick Main colliery to the Tyne, was lately put in motion. It was constructed by Samuel Cooke, esq. one of the owners of that colliery. The length of the rope on this plane is 1,600 yards; and it is made to convey 50 waggons of coals (each waggon contains 52 cwt.) at the astonishing speed of 10 miles in the hour.

Married] At Sinnington, Lieut. William Pierson, of the sixth North York local militia, to Miss Grayson, eldest daughter of Mr. G. of Pickering.

At Darlington, Mr. Porter Kirk, to Miss Isabella Appleton, youngest daughter of Mr. A. bookseller.

At Sunderland, George Fergurson, esq. son of William F. eeq. of Bishopwearmouth, to Miss Lowe, only daughter of Mr. L. of Birmingham.

Died.] At Monkwearmouth, Mrs. Happer, wife of Mr. Thomas H. surgeon. 32.—Mr. William Todd, 69.—Mrs. Lang, 25.

At Berwick, Mr. Robert Kerr. 75.—Miss Eliz. Johnston, 49.—Mr. John Lisle, 26.—Mr. Aaron Jeffrey, 88.—Mrs. Jameson, wife of Mr. Mark J. solicitor, 38.

At Coldstream, Mr. Peter Dow, 28.

At Burham, Barbara, wife of Mr. William Shotton, 67.—Mr. William Jaques, 55 —Mrs. Davison.—Mr. W. Robison.—Mrs. Hall, relict of Anthony H. esq. 73.

At Alnwick, Mr. John Gallon.

At Briery Hole, by Hawick, Mr. John Park, 77.

At Warkworth, Mrs. Clutterbuck, wife of John C. esq. - Mrs. Stuart.

At Newcastle, Mr. Robert Rutherford, 68.

-Mr. John Finlay, many years sheriff's serjeant of the corporation, 73.—Mr. Alexander Mitchel, 67.—Mrs. Elizabeth Gordon, 68.—Mrs. Linesay, 92.—Mr. Robsen.—Mrs. Andrew.—Mrs. Elizabeth Park.—Mr. J. D. Dotchen, 87.—Mr. John Temperton, of Hull.

At Hexham, Mr. Thomas Lambert, 84.— Mrs. Margaret Ridley, 78.—Mrs. Margaret Ramsay, 74.—Mrs. Morton.—Mr. Dodd, 83.

At Hodbank, near Wark, Mr. Robert Veitch, 70.

At High Favondale, near Darlington, Mrs.

At Whitehill, near Whelpington, Mr. Thomas Fenwick, 77.

At Chester le-Street, Mr. John Starforth an alderman of Durham, 78.

At Sunderland, Mrs Oswald, 39.

At Cockerton, near Darlington, John Garth, esq. azed 38; well known as a musical composer; and particularly for the publication (in conjunction with the late Mr. Avison, of Newcastle) of Marcello's Psalms, adapted to English words.

At Darlington, Mary, wife of Mr. W.

Hanson.

At Whitburn, near Sunderland, sir Hedworth Williamson, bart. hereditary high sheriff of the county of Durham. This office has been held 87 years successively by the grandfather, son, and grandson, of the Williamson family; Sir W. Williamson, bart. having been appointed 7th September, 1723. It is a parent office in the appointment of the Bishop.

CUMBERLAND AND WEST MORELAND.

Married] At Egremont, Mr. John Nicholson, to Miss Brown, youngest daughter of the rev. Mr B.

At Wigton, capt. Carlyle, of Workington, to Miss Mary Pearson.

At Cockermouth, Mr. Russel, officer of excise, Whitehaven, to Miss Jane Dickenson, youngest daughter of Mr. Robert D.

At New Hutton, near Kendal, Mr. Joseph

Slater, surgeon, to Miss Guy.

Died.] At Baldmire, aged 99, Mrs. Margaret Postlethwaite, who retained her hearing and eye-sight to the last.

At Carlisle, Mr. Richard Lowthian, attorney.—Mr. John Barwise, 72.—Mr. Duncan Cameron, 77.—Mr. David Broom, 90.

At Kendal, Mr. John Grave, 74.—Mrs. Ann Newby, 84.—Mrs. Elizabeth Stephenson.

At Whitehaven, Mrs. Buntze, 65—Mr. William Hales, 84.—Sarah Bell, 78.—Mr. Thomas Wilkin on.—Mr. Thomas Cannell.—Mr. Henry Stockdale, 24.—Mrs. Ann Dodd, 49—Mr. Thomas Moore, master of the Mally of this port. He was unfortunately drowned in the harbour.—Mrs. Mary Laycock, widow of Mr William L. tobacco munufacturer, 100. Though, for some time past, in an infirm state, she retained all her faculties to the last.—Mrs. Atkinson, of Broughton, near Cockermouth.

At Addingham, Mr. Thomas Wade, 101. At Lamesley, Mrs. Mary Potter, 100. At Egremont, Mrs. Elizabeth Hartley, 60. -Mrs. Mary Steele, 53. -Mrs. Mossop, wife of the rev. Mr. M.

At Kingsmeaburn, Westmorland, Tamar, wife of Matthew Dent, 90. They were the oldest couple in that vicinity, having been married near sixty-three years; and so equal in age, that one of them was born on St. Thomas's day, and the other on St. John's, in the same year.

At Crosscrake, near Kendal, Mrs. Jackson,

40

At Workington, Mr. Atkinson, late master of the Robinson of that port.

At Riggfoot, Elizabeth, and the following day, her father, Mr. John Calvert.

YORKSHIRE.

At a meeting of gentlemen, convened, at York, on Monday, April 9th; to take the situation of Foss Bridge into consideration; a statement, to the following effect, was read and approved :- The bridge itself, and the adjacent parts of Fossgate and Walmgate, have been very carefully surveyed by Mr. P. Atkinson, who has made a plan for improving them, and an estimate of the expence of carrying that plan into execution. The proposed line of improvement extends to about 150 feet each way, from the crown of the bridge; of this length of street, the breadth now varies in a most irregular and Brupt manner, from 161 to 23 feet, with this exception, that the street is for a few yards at the east end of the bridge 27 feet in breadth. Mr. Atkinson proposes the erection of a bridge of one arch, which shall be 34 feet wide, and 11 high, above the ordinary level of the river. Mr. Atkinson's new bridge is 35 feet wide within the battlements; on the west he gradually narrows the street from that width, till it becomes nearly opposite to the Merchants' Hall passage, 30 feet wide. To the east of the bridge, the street, on Mr. Atkinson's plan, grows gradually wider, being, at what would be the corner of the public house, called the Three Cups, the eastern extremity of the improvement, nearly 40 feet wide: by which means the south-side of the improved street will form a continued line with the south-side of Walm-gate, beyond the line of improvement. The general result of the above plan, would be to make the whole line of street, comprised within it, at least equally spacious with the parts adjoining, thus converting a nartowandinconvenient passage, at all times much frequented, and peculiarly so on the days of market and fairs, periectly convenient to the public.-The estimate of expence made by Mr. Atkinson, including purchases, and all other incidental matters, such as raising the street, paving it, forming drains, &c. is 4000/. of which to 2008l. is already subscribed.

The frequent distresses which happen to Navigation off the coast of Holderness, and particularly near the mouth of the Humber, and the total shipwrecks which too often enture, have induced Mr. Constable to attempt the establishing of a life-boat at the Spurn.

Towards this end, he has obtained the shell of the building lately used as barracks for the officer and soldiers, stationed there before the batteries were dismantled. This building Mr. Constable proposes to fit up for the residence of the master of the boat, with a suitable apartment for receiving and lodging the sailors who may be brought on shore. He will also provide and fit up all necessary outbuildings for this establishment, including stabling for any horses necessary to keep there, and will also erect a new and suitable building for the life-boat and her carriage, as soon as he is informed of the dimensions necessary for the purpose. Mr. Constable will further engage twelve able men, to be always ready, as a boat's crew, and provide the means of a livelihood for the master of the boat, and if any assistant, as a mate, be thought necessary provision may be made for him also. Mr. Constable having no immediate interest in shipping, or mercantile concerns, and being influenced solely by motives of humanity, it must be admitted that the expence he thus engages to sustain, and the efforts he has made, and proposes to continue, for the maintenance of this establishment, are ample on his part. For the rest, he looks to the commercial and shipping interests at Hull. When the wealth and number of persons to be interested in this undertaking are considered, the expense of the boat and carriage seems to be a very triffing object.

Married.] At Halifax, Joshua Stanffeld, esq. of Montreal, North America, to Miss

Barns, of Manchester.

At Hull, Mr. John Marshall, of London, to Miss Featherstone, eldest daughter of Mr. F.—Captain Peurson, of the Minerva of that port, to Miss Scott.—Captain Burton, to Miss Harriet Jackson, daughter of Mr. J. surgeon.

At Brotherton, John Perfect, esq. banker, of Pontefract, to Miss Crowder, daughter of

John C esq.

Mr. George Paley, of Leeds, to Sarah, eldest daughter of the late rev. Henry Nicholson, rector of Addle.

At Howden, John Whitaker, erq. to Mrs.

Ion.

At Cawthorn, near Barn ley, Timothy Brammah, esq. of London, to Miss West, daughter of Inomas W. esq.

Henry Glover, esq. of Leeds, to Miss Townend, diughter of Mr. James T. of Theakstone near Redale

Theakstone, near Bedale.

At Rotherham, J. Strutt, esq. of Belper, Derbyshire, to Susan, only daughter of Joshua Walker, esq. of Clifton, near Rotherham.

Died.] At York, Mr. Lister, junior, of Scarborough, solicitor. He attended the performance at the York Theatre, where he was suddenly taken ill, and on being removed to an adjoining house, expired before medical assistance could be procured. He had not complained of any previous illness.—Mrs. Bradley.—Mrs. Gent, 76.—Sarah, daughter

of Mr. John Armitage, 29.—Mr. Herbert Camm.—Mrs. Ploughman, 71.—Mrs. Davis, 78.—Mr. John Palmer, many years one of the choristers of the cathedral, and paish clerk of St. Michael's le Belfrey, 56.—Mrs. Staife, wife of Mr. George S. of the Black Bull Inn.

each of the motley succession of reles by whom that unfortunate country has been governed. The sweeping influence of Gallie politics has necessarily involved the run of similar places of education established in the other nations of Europe, which in the Bull Inn.

At Heslington, Mr. William Umpleby, 40. At Hickleton, Mr. John Tyus.

At Kirkbymoor-side the rev. William Coomber, who had been 55 years vicar of that place, 84 —Mrs. Ann Kitchen, 95.

At Acomb, Harriet Isabella, second daughter of the rev. Charles Percival.

At Wakefield, Mr. George Broomhead.

At Welton, Margaret, third daughter of John Richardson, esq.

At Hull, Mrs. Wharton, wife of Mr. Thomas W. merchant.—Mr. John Taylor, 30.—Mr. Edward Jackson, 75.—Mr. Robert Hawkins, of the George-inn, 46, and three days afterwards his wife, Mrs. H. 45.—William, son of Mr. James Berry, 17.—Mr. John Wray, 65.—Mr. Jacob Capes, 55.—Mr. William Waring, post-master, 49.—Major Cæsar Christopher Colclough, of the 82nd regiment of foot, 25.

At Monk-end, Edward Robinson, esq. 53. At Harewood, Mrs. Barrett, wife of Mr. Abraham B. of the Black Bull-inn.

At Malton, Mr. Robert Revis, 59.

At Patrington, Mr. Sawyer.

At West Burton, Mr. J. Lodge, 85. At Ripon, William Reynard, esq. 84.

At Hathersage, John Cooper, near 90 years of age, known by the name of Blind Jack. He lost his sight when a child. His abilities were very extraordinary; he excelled in running, wrestling, hare-hanging, trout catching, &c. &c. and his ingenuity does not appear to have been surpassed even by the noted Metcalf, or Blind Jack of Knaresborough.

LANCASHIRE.

The following address, to the gentlemen, merchants, and other inhabitants, of Liverpool, coliciting subscriptions for the establishment of a seminary in this country for the education of Roman Catholics; has been published .er From the operation of laws which originated in difference of religious opinion, the Catholics of this country were, during the last and the prace ing century, compelled to seek in foreign countries an education which they were not allowed to receive at home, from professors of their own religious belief. Much money was necessarily expended in forming establishments, where those, who were afterwards destined to become teachers of others, might pass the earlier years of their lives in the retirement necessary for the acquisition of religious and scientific information. These establishments were most numeyour in France, and, as belonging to natives of this country, they sunk beneath the spirit of antipathy to every thing British; which, since the third year of the revolution, has been a leading feature in the character of

whom that unfortunate country has been governed. The sweeping influence of Gallin politics has necessarily involved the ruin of similar places of education established in the other nations of Europe, which in their turns, have fallen under the dominion of France. The evil thus produced is not confined in its operation to a few individuals, but must, in its consequence, affect the interest of the nation; as thereby a very nue merous class of the inhabitants of this island is deprived of teachers in the most important of sciences, -that by which they are instruct. ed, that their business in life is to render themselves useful to their fellow sojournen upon earth, that by so doing they may ensure the future favour of Heaven. A few mem. bers of some of these institutions, encouraged by the softened temper of the laws, have associated themselves for the purpose of forming at Ampleforth, in Yorkshire, an establishment, where a British education may be given to those, whose future business in life it will be to impart instruction to that considerable portion of the British Empire which professes the Roman Catholic Religion. But the efforts of individuals must, of necessity, be confined, and they feel themselves compelled to appeal to the benevolence of the public. Had their object been any personal emolument, delicacy would have prevented the application. They venture to extend their appeal beyond the limits of their own religious persuasion, because they are convinced, that though the spheres of orthodoxy claimed by the professors of various faiths in this country cannot be made concentric, there is not a nation upon the face of the earth where, individually, each man is so solicitous to do the good work by which man is proved to be the brother of man. To the inhabitants of this wealthy town whose charitable institutions rise pre-eminent in a nation famed for its attention to the wants of the indigent and distressed, they have been induced to appeal, by the persuasion of some of its most respected characters. The delicacy they felt in laying their case before gentlemen to whom they are in some measure strangers, and differing from themselves in belief, has been removed by the suggestion, that minds truly charitable feel satisfaction in the discovery of new objects for the exercise of their benevolence. That the indulgence of such feelings is accompanied by temporal advantage, is evinced by the flourishing state of this favoured town; and that a liberal extension of charity has the approbation of heaven we have high authority for believing when the Jews interfered in behalf of the Centurion, who had besought Jesus to come and heal his servant, they insured success to their interference, by saying, "he is worthy for whom thou shouldst do this, for he leveth our nation, and he hath built us a Synagogue" Luke vii. 5 .- Subscriptions will be received at the different Banks in Liverpool; and by the rev. D. Brewer, Woolton; rev. A. M'Donald, Seel-street; and the rev. E. Slater."

Married.] At Liverpool, Capt. Thomas Mudge, of the ship Trio, to Miss Crossland. At Lilleshall, J. Ogle, esq. of Preston, to Miss Taylor, youngest daughter of Mr. T. late of Donnington Grove.

At Farnworth, Mr. Guller, surgeon, of

Runcorn, to Miss Challenor.

At Runcorn, Thomas Sleight, esq. of Prestatyn Hall, to Mrs. Dampe, widow of Hans D. esq. formerly his Danish Majesty's consul for Liverpool.

Died.] At Lancaster, William Badsworth, esq. a justice of the peace and deputy lieutenant for Cumberland and Westmoreland.

Mr. J. A. Brathwaite, surgeon.—Mrs. Bainbridge.

At Scotforth, Mr. Jonathan Patchett, 91.
At Manchester, Mrs. Bridgford - Mr.
Johnson.-Mr. Anthony Welch, many years principal carrier between Manchester, Leeds, London, and Newcastle.

At Birch-house, Mr. Bernard Holland,

attorney, of Manchester.

At Liverpool, Mr. Terence McConnel.—Mr. Charles Yates, attorney, 23.—Mr. George Edwards, 33.—Mr. William Roscoe.—Mrs. Bonsal, relict of Captain B —Mrs. Glading.—Mrs. Mary Dyke, 67.—Mrs. Ann Pierce, 54.—Mr. Croft, 54.—Mrs. McLean.—Mr. Crawe.—Mrs. Buttery, 56.—Mrs. Elizabeth Glover, 21.—John Meacock, esq. an alderman of Chester.

At Wigan, John, son of Mr. Thomas

Critchley, 19.

At Oldham, Mr. Thomas Henshaw, late in the firm of Henshaw, Barkers, and Hadfield, hat-manufacturers. He has willed 20,000l. to Mr. John Atkinson, a hat-manufacturer, (no relation); 20,000l. to the Trustees of the Blind Hospital at Liverpool; 20,000l. for the founding of a Charity School on the plan of Christ's Hospital; many legacies to his relations and friends from 200l. to 2000l. each, in all about 135,000l. The trustees of the two charities are residuary legatees, and will be entitled to many thousand pounds more, as his property is supposed to amount to 160 or 180,000l.

At Manchester, Adam Brundrett Royle, the youngest son of Mr. John R. of Byromstreet, and on Monday following, much respected, Mr. Jeremian Royle, sen. of lower Byrom-street, aged 69, grandfather to the above; and on Monday 12th instant Mr. John Royle, of Byrom street, aged 37, father of the former, and son to the latter, he fore-told the time of his death, and died in hopes of a glorious resurrection; he was universally respected, and his loss is much lamented by a large circle of friends and a disconsolate widow and family; he had received a most liberal education, that combined with his great urbanity of manners made him a most

chearful companion, and he was what Pope calls, the noblest work of God, "An honest man."

CHESHIRE.

Married.] At Stockport, John Backhouse, junior, esq. of London, to Catherine, second daughter of the late T. Nicholson, esq.

At Chester, H. Hughes, esq. of Alhre, Flintshire, to Min Bentley, of Merton-halle near Oswestry.

Died.] At Nantwich, Mrs. Holland .- Dr.

Wickstead.

At Chester, Miss Read, 15.—John Dukeesq. 76.—Mr. Joseph Leigh.—Mrs. Robinson. —Mrs. Feidden, wife of Robert F. esq.— Mr. Edward Roberts, 24.

The rev. George Taylor, minister of Wrenbury and rector of Hinstock, Shropshire.

At Stockport, Mrs. Lloyd, wife of Mr. L. solicitor, 42.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] At Heanor, John Ray, esq. of Nottingham, to Miss Sutton Inman, niece of Mrs. Sutton, of Heanor-hall.

At Ilkeston, Mr. W. Parkinson, surgeon,

to Miss A. Jones

Died.] At Chesterfield, Mrs. Rogers, relict of John R. M. D. of Bolton, Lancashire.—Mrs. Parker.

At Normanton, Mrs. Ford.

At Bradborne, George Buckston, esq. 89. At Derby, Mrs. Simpson. 77.—Mr. John Rotheram, a great antiquarian, and well known for his eccentricity of character, 73.—Mrs. Gadsey, wife of Mr. Edward G. junior, 33.

At Edensor, Thomas Ashly, esq. 82.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Nottingham, Lieutenant Ware ren Bower, of the Soth regiment of foot, to

Miss Taylor.

Died.] At Nottingham, Mr. Joseph Lowe, alderman of the corporation, 72.—Mrs. Moor, relict of William M. gent —Miss Robinson, second daughter of the late Mr. Thomas R. 23.—Mr. James Glover, 66.—Mrs. Froggat, 76—Mr. John King, sen.—Mr. Frederic Hall, 41.—Mrs. Camm, 81.—Mr. John Wells, 47.

- At Burton Joyce, Ann Frances, daughter

of Mr. William jamson.

At Car Colston, near Bingham, Mr. Samuel Matthews, 66.

At Normanton, Mr. Thomas Holmes, 39.

At Farndon, Miss Rippon.

At Southwell, Mr. Lamb, sen. - Mr. Widedowson

At Newark, Mrs. Rippingale.—Mrs. Robinson.

At Bleasby Hall, the seat of his grandfather, aged 20, Lieutenant Gladwin Cotclough, of the 26th regiment of foot; the death of whose brother at Hull, is recorded above.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married.] At Aswarby, H. G. Hibbert, esq. of London, to Diana, eldest daughter of sir Thomas Whichcote, bart. of Aswarby House.

At Lincoln, Mr. Wilson, attorney, of Manchester, to Miss Bell.

At Haccondy, Mr. Francis Welby, aged 81, to Miss Mary Fletcher, aged 40.

At Louth, Mr. Preston, to Mrs. Hughson, relict of Samuel H. esq.

At Boston, Mr. Webb, of Leicester, to Miss Reynolds.

Died.] At Lincoln, Mrs. Rippon.-Mr. William Porter, only sen of alderman P. 31. -Mrs. Taylor .- Mrs. Andrew, wife of Mr. John A .- The rev. William Capp, curate of St. Mary's, 27.

At Brigg, Mrs. Nicholson, wife of Richard N. esq. 54.-Mrs. Quipp, 67.-Mrs. Whattam, 72.

At Louth, Mrs. Ann Dunn, 84.-Mr. William Kitchen, 70.-Mrs. Lydia Pearson.

At Mumby, Mrs. Mary Buttery, formerly mistress of the Cross Keys Inn, Horncastle,

At Gainshoro', the rev. Jacob Brettel, minister to the congregation of processant dissenters at that place, 48 .- Mrs. Francis, 78. Mr. G. Ashforth, of the Marquis of Granby Inn, 53 .- Mr. W Malthy, 78.

At Boston, Mrs. True .- Mr. Thomas Cheyney, an alderman of that corporation.

At Stamford, Mrs. Simpson, wife of Mr. alderman S. 37.

At Gauthy, Robert Vyner, esq. 48. In 1786, he married lady Theodosia, daughter of the earl of Ashburnham, by whom he has left nine children. Mr Vyner was twice chosen member of parliament for this county; and retired from the representation, on account of declining health, when sir Gilbert' Heathcote was chosen.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

At Theddington, the rev. sir Died. Charles Cave, bart. 63.

At Leicester, Mr. Samuel Long, surgeon. -Miss E. Wilson.-Mrs. Spence.

At Syston, Mrs. Smith, of the house of Shutt and Son, tea-deilers, London, 36 .-Mrs. Hunt, 87.

At Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Mrs. Beavington,

At Kegworth, Mr. Caulton, 82. At Snareston, Mr. John Gadey.

At Donington Park, Mr. Charles Best, 51. He was one of the oldest domestics in lord Moira's service, having attended him in the American war, and been taken prisoner with him by count de Grasse, when on their return.

At Blaby, John Freer, gent. 72. At Stretton, Mrs. Iliffe, 65.

At Shilton, Mrs. Eliz. Cooper, relict of Thomas C. gent.

At Prestwould, Mr. Cooper, 92. STAFFORDSHIRE.

Mr. Josiah Wesgwood has established a school on the Lancastrian system of education, near his seat at Etruria.

Merried.] At Wolverhampton, the rev. T. Throsby Whittaker, of Whafley, Lan-

cashire, to Miss Hordern, daughter of Jane

At Stoke upon Trent, William Voss, esc. of Orchard, Dorsetshire, to Miss Catharine Warburton, youngest daughter of Jacob W. esq. of Corbridge.

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At Walsatl, the rev. Mr. Pratt, to Man Ceroline Adams, third daughter of James A.

At Cannock, Mr. J. C. Morris, of Willey, Shronshire, to Miss Gilpin, eldest daughter of Mr. G. of Wedges Mills, near Cannock. -P. Wood, esq. of Cotes, in this county, to Miss Butterton, only daughter of William B. esq. of Sowdley, Salop.

At Whittington, John Adcock, esq. a Misterton, Leicestershire, to Miss Wright.

Died.] At Lichfield, Mrs. Barnes, 83. At Lane End, Mr. R. Barker .- Mr. S. Cope.

At Cobshurst, Mrs. Proctor.

At Hanley, Miss E. Simpson, 30.

At Newcastle, Mrs. Mayer .- Mrs. Beech. At Wednesbury, Mr. A. M. M'Michael .-Mrs Elizabeth Edney, 91.

At Upper Sapey, Mrs. S. Perks, 105. At Stafford, Mrs. Leigh .- Mr. Charles Clewes, 63. - Mr. John Smith, 21,

At Dunstone, Mrs. Godwin, 93. At West Bromwich, Mr. William Guest. At Tamworth, Mrs. Laverick, wife of Mr.

Henry L. schoolmaster, 69. WARWICKSHIRE.

Married.] At Warwick, Mr. John Moody Pentin, of London, to Miss Moody, only daughter of the rev. Mr. M.

At Birmingham, Mr. Thomas Heygate, of Hollowell, Northamptonshire, to Mary, daughter of Mr. Joseph Townsend.

At Coventry, Mr. George Twigg, to Mist Mary Bent.

At Birmingham, Mrs. S. Laugher, Pied.] 73. - Mr. Isaac Dell -Mr. Thomas Baugh. -Mrs. Pemberton. - Mrs. Richards. - Mrs. Brunner .- Mr. J. Whitmore, 57 .- Mr. Isas; Whitehouse, 39 .- Mrs. Hinchliffe .- Mr J. Hopkins, 38.

At Rugby, Miss Ewbank. At Warwick, George Arthur, youngest

son of the rev. Mr. Innis, 12. At Aldridge, the rev. John Wild, rectored

that place. At Moseley, near Eirmingham, Miss Eliz. Villers -Mr. Henry Parker, attorney, of Birmingham.

At Keresley, near Coventry, Mr. Oldham.

SHROPSHIRE. The rev. Mr. Charles Lloyd, seeing the beneficial effects of Mr. Lancaster's school at Cambridge, has built school-rooms, and established one school for boys, and another fut girls, at Whittington, near Oswestry.

Married.] At Edstaston Chapel, Mr. Joras, printer and bookseller, of Whitchurch, Miss Ann Mason, of Wem.

At Shrewsbury, Thomas Sutton, esq. sur-

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gron, of that town, to Emma, youngest disgiter of Edward Page, esq. of Belmont.—
Mr. John Hewitt, surgeon and apothecary, to Miss Bullock.

At High Ercall, Lieutenant W. Lawley, of the Wrekin local militia, to Miss Dixon, eldest daughter of Mr. D. of the Marsh, near

Wellington.

At Ellesmere, the rev. Henry S. Broome, to Mary Ann, eldest daughter of Edward Ky-

At Dawley, Mr. William Firmstone, of Highfield's iwn works. Staffordshire, to Miss S. Onions, second daughter of the late John O. esq

Died.] At Plas Yollen, Philip, one of the younger sons of Charles Morrall, esq. 15.

At Beckbury, near Shiffnal, the rev. Thomas Harrison, baptist minister, 61.

At Pitchford, Mr. Snaxton, of the firm of Snaxton and Pritchard, grocers, Shrewsbury.

At Westley, Mr. Inions, sen.
At Church Stretten, Mr. Dolphin.

At Oswestry, Mr. S. Jones.

At Groton, Mrs. Roberts, rel.ct of Mr. Tim R.

At Ellerdine, Mr. John Green, 91.

At Whitchurch, Mr. N. Groom. -Mrs. Bayler. - John Brookes, esq. 58.

At Lower Aston, Mr. Jos. Cooke.

At Grafton, Mr. Poole.

At Shrewsbury, on Monday, April 2, Thomas Ball, 85. It is remarkable, that the preceding Saturday he gave orders and was measured for his coffin, desiring that it might be ready at the beginning of the week.

At Loppington, Mr. F. Williams, 90.

At the house of his son William Baker, of Market Drayton, very far advanced in years, Mr. William Baker, late of Oldington, in the parish of Worfield. He was descended from the Browleys of Bromley in that parish, and from paternal ancestors who resided there 16 Hen. VI. and enjoyed landed possessions at that place handed down from them.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Worcester, Philip Batneby, eq. receiver-general for Fierefordshire, to Miss Lilly, daughter of the late William L. esq. of Hereford.

At Peopleton, John Dineley, esq. to Miss

Sarah Haynes.

Died.] Near Tenbury, Mrs. Joan Perkins, who had attained within one month, the age of 105 years.

At Dudley, Mr Abbiss .- Mrs. Bridgewater .- Miss Sarah Caddick.

At Evesham, Mrs. Hickman, 79.

At Hadley, near Ombersley, Mr. E. Boughton, 61.

At Woicester, Mr. Wainwright.-Mrs. torney.-Mr. Evans. Hickmans, 79.-Mr. George Knight. Oxfor

At Yardiey, Mrs. Chambers. At Bewsley, Mrs. Gunn. 60.

At Alfrick, Mr. William Lawrence, 26.

At Alvechurch, Mr. Samuel Horse nan, 26. At Norton, near Eveshame Mr. Morris.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married] At Pembridge, Mr. Jones, surgeon of Kington, to Wilhelmina, second daughter of T. Wollaston, esq. of Moorcot.

Died] At Leominster, Mr. Thomas Simpson, one of the body corporate of that borough.

At Ross, Mrs. Hardwick, 78 .- Mr. John Prosser, 88.

At Hereford, Mrs. Baskerville.—Mr. Frere. —Mrs. Monnington, 56.

At Kington, Mr. John Griffiths.

At Monnington, Mr. Thomas Webb, 74.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

The gaieties of Cheltenham have been unusual during the present season, and the place is becoming a winter as well as summer resort. The buildings, which a year or two ago were supposed to be rising too fast, are now proceeding to an incalculable extent, and the demand for houses seems to increase. The great variety, and of late, profusion of the waters; the improved state of the roads; the formation of new ones, in various directions; the addition of rail-roads; and above all, a degree of public taste and spirit that seems to influence the persons principally holding property there, indicate a still greater extension of the influence and importance of that beautiful vicinity. A newspaper too has lately been established here under the title of the Cheltenham Chronicle, which possesses considerable merit.

Married.] Charles Weaver, esq. of Gloucester, to Maria, eldest daughter of Thomas

Palin, esq. of Wotton Villa.

Mr. Sweeting, surgeon, of Stroud, to Miss Window, daughter of H. W. esq. late of Painswick Lodge.

Mr. Thomas Ponting, of Bedminster, to Miss Sarah Jones, second daughter of John J. esq. of Hill, near Berkeley.

At Chipping Sodbury, F. Brooke, esq. to

Miss Anstey.

Died.] At Brockthorp, Mrs. Smith. At Downfield, near Stroud, Mr. Richard

At Newent, Mary, wife of Benjamin Aye

At Chipping Sodbury, Mrs. Mason, relict of Mr. M. of Wotten-under-Edge, 76.

At Miserden Castle, the seat of sir Edwin B. Sandys, bart, in her 73d year, Mrs. Sandys, a maiden lady, and near relative of that gene tleman.

At Gloucester, Mrs. Barnes, 71.

At Toildown House, Mr. P. Beale.

At Frogmill Inn. Mr. W Lewis. 37.

At Dry Leas, Mrs. Wood.

At Tewkesbury, Mr. Warner, 48.

At Cirencester, Mr. William Stevens, attorney -Mr. Evans.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Mirried] At fisley, Peter Bellenger Brodie, esq. of the Inner Temple, to Elizabeth Mary, daughter of S. T. Wood, esq.

At Barford, Mr. W. Thorp, of Oxford, to Lydia, eldest daughter of J. Paillips, esq.

Died.

Died.] At Bradenham House, Frances, daughter of the late Major-general Smith.

At Mapledurham House, the rev. Henry

Tichborne Blount, 87.

At Oxford, at the Observatory, the rev. Thomas Hornsby, D.D. F.R.S. Savilian professor of astronomy, professor of natural philosophy, and librarian of the Radcliffe Library .- Mr. Bradbury, broker .- Mr. Peter West, 66 .- Mr. Price Morris, servant at Jesus College.-Mr. Joseph Jaques, of Reading.-Mr. E. Day, 76.-Mrs. Booth.-C. Yeats, esq. one of the aldermen of the city, 68.

At Blagrove Farm, Mr. Thomas Parrot, 63.

At Watercaton, Mrs. Salmon, 80. At Garsington, Mrs. Turrell, 79.

At Oddington, Mary Ann, eldest daughter of the rev. Mr. Owen, 20.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Olney, Mr. John Rogers, to Miss Sarah Davison.

Died.] At High Wycombe, Adey Bellamy, many years distinguished as a public speaker among the quakers.

At Aylesbury, Mr. William Eagles, 64.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

Died.] At Hertford, Mrs. Cherry, relict of Benjamin C. late an alderman of that borough, 80.

At the Grove, near Watford, lady Charlotte Barbara Villiers, sister to the earl of

At Beeches, Thomas Woodley, esq. He was found dead in his bed.

At Little Munden, Mrs. Larkin, 80.

At Markgate Cell, Mrs. Coppin, widow of the rev. Mr. C.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

A short time ago, Mr. Whitbread opened a school on Mr. Lancaster's plan at Shefford, for the benefit of his neighbourhood. His master was trained by Mr. Lancaster, at the Royal Free School, Southwark. This school proving useful, together with that established by the Duke of Bedford, at Wobourn, has given rise to several others.

The Marquis of Bute has established a school on a liberal principle at Luton, and Mr. Wiltshire has instituted another at Mitchen, so that it is very probable, all the poor of Bedfordshire will speedily be in a very happy train of instruction: a school also is likely to be soon opened at Newport Pagnell. These schools are intended to embrace the whole population not provided for in existing charities.

A school has been established at Fenny Stratford, on Mr. Lancaster's plan, and is attended with good success. A few benevolent and active individuals with whom it orig nated, are now the happy means of extending the blessings of education to all the poor children of the vicinity, after erecting a public school-room for that purpose.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

rev. Henry Key Bonney, A.M. rector of that parish, and of Greatford, near Stamfert, vicar of Nassington, and prebendary of Carl. ton cum Thury in the cathedral church of Lincoln, and for many years one of his majesty's justices of the peace for the county of Northampton. Mr. Bonney was of Worces. ter college, Oxford; M.A. 1770 .- The Earl of Westmoreland is patron of King's Cliffe; Greatford is a crown living.

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At Ecton, Mrs. Elizabeth Orlebar, daugh. ter of the late J. O. esq. of Hinwick House,

At Peterborough, Mrs. Ellington, 94. At Daventry, Mrs. Marriott, 39 .- Mr. Lamb, attorney.

At Northampton, Mrs. Barbara Whalley, relict of the late rev. Eyre W. rector of Ecton .- Mr. Perrin, 43.

At Whiston, Miss Elizabeth Higgins. At Towcester, Mr. William Drayson, 47. At Hardingston, Mrs. Payne.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Married.] At Godmanchester, Mr. Thomas Onion, of the Bull Inn, to Miss Mary Whitney, of Hitchen, Herts.

Died. At St. Neots, Mr. John Ekins, of the Eaton-ford, near that place, cornfactor. He was looking at a sample of corn, he suddenly dropped down and expired immediately.

At Eynesbury, Mr. R. H. Needham, 27. At Allington, Mr. Haddell, 76.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

The subscription for a school-room at Cambridge, on the royal Lancastrian system of education is filling very fast; and the gentlemen of that university have distinguished themselves by their liberality.

Married.] At Westley, T.A. Mellhuish, esq. of Fulcorn Valley, to Miss Mary Wedge, daughter of Charles W. esq. of Westley Bot-

Died.] At Cambridge, Mr. Cole, 76.-Mrs. Phillips .- Mrs. Broadbelt .- Mrs. Wootton, 84.

At Barton Mills, Mary, wife of Mr. John

At Littleport, Mrs. Cutlack, 55. At Ely. Mr. John Piggott, one of the lay

clerks of that cathedral. NORFOLK. Mr. Joseph Lancaster has been lecturing through nearly the whole of this county, mouth, Loddon, Diss, &c. He was generally received with the highest degree of public liberality and approbation. He lectured in the theatre, Yarmouth, to a thousand persens; in the theatre royal, Norwich, to two thousand persons; and in the theatre, Bungay, to three hundred. A school is, in coasequence, to be established at Norwich for boys. A house has been taken, and near one thousand boys ascertained to be destitute any instruction whatever; exclusive of about Died.] At King's Cliffe, aged 64, the five hundred, partly receiving education in charity schools, and partly taught in Sunday schools; where, from the shortness of time,

they can make but little progress.

The fire insurance office, established at Norwich, in 1797, has been so extremely prosperous as to have enabled its directors lately to return 501. per cent. on the premiums deposited. Within the last twelve months, five thousand new members had been aimitted, whose aggregate insurances amounted to nearly four millions sterling.

Married.] The Rev. J. Day, late fellow of Magdalen College, Cambridge, to Miss Marianne Marcon, second daughter of John

M. esq. of Swaffham.

At Honing, the Rev. John Taylor, rector of Postwick, to Marianne, eldest daughter of Thomas Cubitt, esq. of Honing Hall.

At Downham Market, Mr. J. Blackburne,

veterinary surgeon, to Miss King.

Died.] At Blo Norton, Mr. G. Baldry.
At Hockwood Wilton, Mrs. Ann Miller,
73.

At Hedenham, Mr. Robert Smith.

At Aylsham, Mrs. Elizabeth Drake, 70.

At Catton, Ann, wife of Lieutenant Warner Spalding, of the 1st royal veteran battalion.

At Horstead, Mr. Watts, relict of counsellor W.

At Stow Beadon, Mr. Thomas Eldred, 74. At Carlton Rode, Mr. Benjamin Barnard,

At Litcham, Mr. John Bunn, 75.

At South Pickenham, Mrs. Dixon, 36. At Banningham, Mr. William Elden.

At Wheatacre Burgh, Harriet, wife of Mr.

William Tuttell, 23.

At Holkham, aged 21, Mr. Henry Savage. This unfortunate young man was bitten in the fore-finger by a mad dog, about fifteen weeks ago, and had the part cut out by a surgeon two hours after. The finger had apparently healed, and he felt no farther inconvenience till the Saturday previous to his death, when he was suddenly taken ill, accompanied with all the dreadful symptoms of hydrophobia.

At Lynn, the Rev. John Temple, rector of Ashwicken with Leziate, and of Bagtherpe, all in this county, and formerly of Caius College, Cambridge, B.A. 1787, M.A. 1790.

At Norwich, Mr. Joseph Scott. He served the office of sheriff in 1807, and was a captein in the Norwich riflemen.—Mr. Robert Ellinett, of London, 54.—Mr. Smith, 51.—Mrs. Margaret Meen, 50.—Mr. D. Kinnebrook, a respectable schoolmaster and eminent teacher of the mathematics.—Mrs. Digby, relict of Mr. D. formerly of the Greyhound Inn.—Mr. N. Eastaugh, 57.—Mrs. Whaff, 24.—Mrs. Baas, wife of Mr. B. merchant, and only daughter of John Beales, esq. of Chediston Hall, Suffolk.—Daniel Ganning, esq. 64.

At Bury, St. Edmunds, Mr. Lancaster re-

cently delivered two lectures, in the Guildhall. Both were very respectably attended. After the second lecture a proposition was made for the establishment of a school, in that town and gratefully received by the company assembled. The clergy of the town, and the company assembled, unanimously called Thos. Clarkson, esq., the philanthropic advocate for the abolition of the slave trade, to the chair. As the organ of that assembly, he put and passed several resolutions for the establishment of schools there, on the royal Lancastrian system of education. There is to be a school for boys and another for girls, at Bury.

On the 3d of April, Mr. Lancaster lectured in the Town-hall of Ipswich to which place he came by invitation. At Ipswich, as at Bury, the audience was numerous and respectable, and Mr. Lancaster's lecture was received with the most marked attention. The clergy of the place, seconded by the dissenters, called the chief magistrate to the chair, and with the most cordial good will men of all professions and parties were seen to unite in promoting the establishment of schools there. Subscriptions were begun, and a committee formed for the purpose of carrying the plan

into effect for boys and girls.

Married.] Thomas Harding Newman, esq. of Nelmes, Essex, to Harriet, youngest daughter of the late John Cartwright, esq. of Ixworth, in this county.

At Newmarket, Mr. Cullington, to Mrs.

Poulter, of the coach and horses.

At Ipswich, Mr. Charles Batley, printer, to Miss Gent.

The rev. R. Field, vicar of Sutton, to Miss Chilton, daughter of the Rev. Jacob C. regtor of Eyke.

At Bury, Joshua Gossack, to Mrs. Lofts, widow, both of Bury St. Edmunds. The bride, in order to exonerate her swain from all the demands of unfeeling creditors, absolutely crossed the highway in a state of perfect nudity previous to her going to church.

Died.] At Ipswich, from the effects of the Walcheren fever, ensign Hector Monro, of the second regiment of foot.—Mr. Frederic Coe, 33.—Mr. Samuel Payne, 72.—The Rev. George Hall, 35 years pastor of the Baptist Meeting, 64.—William Beeston Coyte, M. D. and F. L. S.—Mr. John Savage, 87.—Mr. John Barney, 47.

At Stadbrook, Mrs. Davy, 29.

At Fressingfield, Mrs. Priscilla Chandler, a maiden lady, 85.

At Great Saxham, Mrs. Kezia Dawson, sister of the late William D. esq. 71.

At Cransford, Mrs. Bird, 52.

At Rattlesden, Mrs. Mary Groome, a maiden lady, 93.

At Kelsale, Miss S. May.

At Stowmarket, Mrs. Reynold, reliet of John R. gent. 87.

At Bury, Mr. Robert Betts, many years

one of the town serjeants, 90 .- Mr. Monkhouse, 28 -Mr. Robert Ward, 22 -Mr. George Lease.

At Melford, Mrs. Lungley, 93.

At Bacton, Mr. Dutton, of the Bull Inn.

At Brotesdale, Mrs. Lambert.

At Bardwell, Mrs. Stammers, 69.

At Great Cornard, Mrs. L. Guyon, sister of C. P. Guyon, esq.

At Sudbury, Alexander Jameson, M.D. many years deputy inspector of the Military Hospitals, 53.

ESSBK.

The steeple of Harwich Church, on a late survey, has been pronounced in so ruinous and dangerous a state, as to render it necessary to be taken down and rebuilt. It having been for a great number of years a conspicuous seamark, we mention this circumstance for the information of mariners. We also mention it as a caution, that the inhabitants of those parishes in all parts of the kingdom, who may have towers or steeples to their churches, may cause an immediate inspection as to their being in a secure state. The late unfortunate falling of the tower at St. Nicholas Church, at Liverpool, forcibly requires this attention.

Married.] At Colchester, Mr. J. Lancaster, surgeon, to Miss Fisin, only daughter of Mr. James F.

Died.] At Witham Lodge, Ann, youngest daugh er of the hon. Francis Talbot.

At Colchester, Mrs. Cant .- Mrs. Walford, wife of Mr. W. jun.

At Writtle, Mrs. Moss.

At Little Waltham, Mrs. Lucas, formerly of the Beil Inn.

At Dedham, Daniel Cock, esq. 56.

At Sible Hedingham, Henry Villiers, eldest son of Captain George Fowke, of the royal navy, 11.

At Chelmsford, Mrs. Mary Ashley, 91.

At Purleigh, the rev. Roger Hayne, curate of that place. This curacy is in the gift of Oriel College, Oxford, and the provost of that college, at the time of a vacancy, generally succeeds to it. Mr. Hayne was much respected amongst his parishioners; and preachod a sermon in the afternoon of the day preceding his death; but a glandular complaints which he had long endured, it is supposed, caused the sudden termination of his existence -In her 67th year, Mademoiselle Genevieve Gaudoin, upward of feity years superintendant at the late boarding-school of Mrs. Pugh, at Great Baddow.

At Stanford-le Hope, Mr. Jos. Eastwood.

At Bulphan, Mr. Jos. Martin.

At Saffron Walden, Mr. John Nichols, 75. At Springfield, Mr. Jos. Marriage, 58.

At Stoke-by-Nayland, Mr. Daniel Mann,

At Great Horksley, Mr. Burrell, 81. At Kelvedon, Mr. James Sparks 72.

At Rivenhall, Mrs. Mary Standish, a maimen lady, 75.

At Ingatestone, Miss Pettitt, At Witham, Mr. Isaac, 79.

KENT.

Married.] At West Malling, Richard Debary, esq. of the Temple, London, to Elois, second daughter of Lieut. Col. Downman, At Canterbury, Charles Tudor, esq. to

Miss Moore.

At Chelsfield, James Noah, esq. of Bath, to Miss Phillips, daughter of Mr. P. of Northstead House, near Bromley.

Died.] At Ingress Park, Mrs. Havelock,

wife of William H. esq.

At Rochester, the reverend Dr. Nicholas Brown, 41 years rector of Ingoldsoy, near Folkingham, in the county of Lincoln, and formerly fellow of Christ College, Cam. bridge. The rectory is in the patronage of the society.

At Broadstairs, Mrs. Norwood, 83.

At Margate, Mrs. Miles, relict of John M.

At Headcorn, at the house of her sen in. law the rev. David Evans, Mrs. Ann Brook,

At Maidstone, Mrs. Mitchell, 77.-Mr. Joshua Lane.-Mr. George Wilkins, whose humour and eccentricities at elections and other similar occasions, had rendered his name highly popular, 43.

At Chatham, Mrs. Webb, 90. At Eastry Court, Mrs. A. Paige, 93.

At Deptford, Miss Jane Robb, younger daughter of Charles R. esq. master attendant of his majesty's dock-yard at that place.

At Folkstone, Mr. Thomas Squire, one of the common council, 71. - Mr. William Pope, 21.

At Canterbury, Mr. Cranbrook. - Mrs. Elizabeth Betts, 78 -Mrs. Rouse, 25.

At Woolwich, Mrs. Adye, relict of Major Stephen Payne A. of the royal artillery.

At Sleden, Mrs Payler, wife of Thomas Watkinson P. esq.

At Chartham Deanery, William Gilbee,

At Petham, Mr. John Daniels, 80. At Wickham, Mr. Thomas Hewson, 88.

At Dartford Workhouse, in his 106th year, James Gibson. He retained his intellects almost to the hour of his death, and smoked his pipe, which was his constant companion, only half an hour before. He was a native of Dover, in Kent.

At Ivychurch, Mr. Joseph Sacree, 75. He was parish clerk of Ivychurch 52 years, and never emitted his duty during that time, but on the Sunday preceding his death.

Married. At Carshalton, John Plummer, esq. of Camberwell, to Miss Taylor, daughter of John Tresq. of Tunbridge Wells.

At Banstead, Captain Platt, of the South Lincoln militia, to Mrs. Bourchier, relict of Captain B. of the royal navy.

Died.] At Dorking, Mr. James Consta-

ble, who never experienced any illness, till within a few days of his death, 98.

SUSSEX.

A petition from the merchants, ship-owners, and underwriters, of Lloyd's Coffee. house, and others, has been presented to the House of Commons, for aid to improve and enlarge the harbour of Shoreham, in such a manner, as to render it a safe resort for vessels of considerable burthen; and little doubt is entertained but that a measure of such great importance, will, with all convenient speed, be carried into effect. By such improvement, this town will, from its vicinity, be particularly convenienced, even more than if the jetty some time since projected, had been effected, as it will, in this esse, have all the advantages of commerce, without any of the inconveniences which, it was alledged, would have attended Mr. Dodd's plan, to the great annoyance of v sitors.

Among other projected improvements in Shoreham harbour, it is intended to cut a canal from the docks there to Worthing; and also to make a canal, or iron rail-way, which will extend to the eastward, as far as Lewes.

A Bill is now passing through the House of Commons, for reviving the ancient Roman road leading to Arundel, Bognor, and Chichester, from near Dorking. This great public improvement, effected by the spirit and exertions of some gentlemen in Surry and Sussex, will shorten the distance to Bognor and Arundel seven miles, and to Chichester two miles, besides passing through a level and fine part of the country.

In consequence of the success of the school on Lancaster's plan at Lewes, one is to be

established at Brighton.

Married.] At Lewes, Mr. Frederic Lee, to Miss Wheeler.

Died.] At Chichester, Captain Cracraft, of the royal navy, commander of the sea fencibles on the coast of Sussex. He was first lieutenant of the Brunswick, on the 1st of June, 1794, and gallantly fought that ship after Captain Harvey was wounded.—Miss Lacey, sister-in law to W. Rede, esq. banker.

At Lewes, Mrs. Durrant, wife of Mr. D.

banker

At Hastings, Mr. John Thring, organist, of Battle.

At Piddinghoe, near Lewes, Mrs. Ann Back, widow, 97. She had five sons and daughters, and left grand children, great grand children, and great great grand children.

At Uckfield, Mr. H. Richardson, 84.—
Mrs. Wilton, relict of the late rev. Mr. W. rector of South Stoke. Mr. W.'s greatly lamented death took place on the 28th of November, after only one day's illness, and for his family of seven infant children, a number of gentlemen in the neighbourhood of Arundel, humanely set on foot a subscription. The poor orphans are, by this second afflicting loss become more than ever objects of

commiseration; and we sincerely hope and trust the purses of the benevolent will be freely opened for their support.

At Brighthams, Mrs. Stanford. - Mr.

horns.

At Ashurst, Mr. Blake.

At West Grinsted, Miss Nailard, 19. At Rudgwick, the rev. Mr. Mitchell.

HAMPSHIRE.

Married.] In Jersey, Captain Philip Patriarche, of the royal marines, to Miss Elizabeth Patriarche, second daughter of William P. esq.

At Titchfield, Mr. Stephen Sherlock, sur-

geon in the royal navy, to Miss Cox.

At Kingston Church, Lieutenant-colonel White, of the 80th regiment of foot, to Miss Greig, only daughter of the late William G. esq. of the island of St. Vincent.

Died.] At Sutton, near Alresford, Mrs.

Bull.

At Southampton, Mr. Jos. Street, 88.— Richard Vernon Sadleir, esq. father of the corporation, and a justice of the peace for the county, 93.—Mr. James Irish, 77.

At Fralton, Mrs. Lowes, 75.

At Fordingbridge, Mr. Robert Budd, 90.

At Christchurch, Mrs. Spicer, mother of

Samuel S. esq. mayor of Portsmouth

At Portsmouth, Mrs. Case, wife of Captain C. late in the revenue service.—Miss Beasant.—Mr. R. Wilkes.—Mr. Singer.—Mrs. Jerram.—Mrs. Norris, 84.—Mrs. Moulding, 90.

At La Moye, Jersey, Mrs. Ivie, wife of

Lieutenant I. of the royal navy.

At Hale, in his 74th year, Mr. James Duell, who, during the space of forty years, had faithfully and diligently exerted himself in the service of Henry Archer, esq the right honourable lady Elizabeth Archer, the date Joseph May, esq. and Mrs. May, the four last possessors in succession of that parish.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] At Wily, Mr. J. Daughty, to Miss H. Harding.

At Fisherton-Anger, Mr. Jos. Hall, of

Stockton, to Miss A. Hayward.

At Wilton, Mc. John Doling, to Miss Hannah Galpin, of Marnhull, Dorset.

Died.] At Batcombe, Mrs. Combs.

At Tilshead, Mr. James Slade, 70.

At Bishopstrow, Mrs. Mills.

At Maddington, Mrs. Roles, 45.

At Market Lavington, Mrs. Legge, relict of Richard L. gent.

At Salisbury, Mrs. Susannah Young.— Mrs. Brown, wife of Mr. Alderman B.

At Tisbury, Robert Oberg, 103. He was employed the whole of his long life at Funt-hill House.

At Trowbridge, the rev. Daniel Jones, pastor of the general baptist church there.

At Stoke Park, near Devizes, Mrs Smith, the lady of Joshua Smith, esq. one of the representatives in parliament for that borough. She was the daughter, by a second wife, of Nathaniel Nathaniel Gilbert, of the island of Antigua, sequire, a gentleman of large landed property there, and chief legal magistrate of the island, the maternal sister of the late lady Colebrooke, and mother of the present lady Northampton. Through life, this lady was conspicuous not only for great good sense and very amiable manners, but also for the great sincerity of her attachments; a sincerity which was the result of affection, principle, and benevolence, alone. In an age in which the woman of fashion too frequently affects the most extravagant degree of moral sentiment. the purity of her conduct expressed the innate worth and value of her mind; and while her charitable heart was ever ready to mitigate distress, the delicacy of her pecuniary favours never wounded the feelings of those, whom her bounty so liberally relieved. Though handsome in her youth, she was totally free from vanity and affectation; her charity, though exerted on the precepts of the divine word, in secrecy and silence, was not confined merely to alms, but manifested by a liberal and charitable opinion of the conduct of all. So far was she from uttering scandal of any one that she did not even think it; and as to pride, if it resided in her, it was of that decent kind which preserved her within the bounds of virtue and propriety. Thus beloved and revered for three generations, in consequence of a debility of body produced by an arthritic complaint, she expired at the end of her sixtysecond year, when threatened with a total loss of sight, leaving to her inconsolable husband, children, and other connections, the example of a woman, illustrious in every social department of life. Her remains were conveyed for interment to the family vault at Lambeth.

BERKSHIRE.

Mr. Lancaster, on his return from Bath and Bristol, lectured in the Town Hall of Newbury; afterwards Colonel Page took the chair, and resolutions were passed, a committee formed, subscriptions opened, and all the preparatory steps taken to establish a school, which, it is said, will shortly be opened by one of Mr. Lancaster's young men.

A school on a larger scale is to be establishat Reading, Mr. Edward Simeon, merchant, of London, having given 5001. for that purpose. Mr. Lancaster some time ago lectured in the Town Hall of that place, and was most handsomely received by the inhabitants of as liberal and generous a town as any in the British dominions.

At Reading, Mr. Edmund Married. Phillips, to Miss Elizabeth Sophia Elkens.

At Wantage, Mr. Jackson, of Bagshot, to Miss M. M. Tripp, fourth daughter of Mr. William T.

At Hurley, Mr. Philips Havell, of Reading, to Miss Johnstone, of Knowle Hill.

Died.] At Tilehurst-bouse, aged 72, the rey. Richard Chandler, D. D. author of Tra-

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vels in Greece and Asia Minor, Ionian Antiquities, and other literary works.

At Shaw, Mr. John Tanner. At Mortimer, Mrs. Dawes.

At Down End, Mr. Roger Knight, 79. At Reading, Mrs. Deane, 85 .- Mrs. Daw.

son, 87 .- Mrs. Calverley, 75. At Sedgecross Farm, Mr. John Horne, At Bradfield, Mr. Tull.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Monday the 19th of March being fired upon for laying the foundation-stone of the Commercial Coffee Rooms at Bristol, the treasurer, Mr. George Dyer, accompanied by the mayor and sheriffs, and a numerous party of the subscribers, proceeded from the Coupcil House to the place of the intended building, which was decorated with flags, in the following order: - Royal Bristol Volunteer The Mason, carrying on a veivet cushion a Plate, with the following inscription: " Bristol Commercial Coffee Rooms. This building was erected by the subscriptions of the most eminent merchants and inhabitants of the city of Bristol, and the foundation-stone was laid on the 19th day of March, 1810, in the fiftieth year of the reign of our beloved sovereign, king George the Third, by the hands of George Dyer, esq. chairman and treasurer, in the presence of the right worshipful John Hilhouse Wilcox, esq. mayor; (here follow the names of the committee) Mr. W. L. Clarke, Secretary; C. A. Busby, Architect, London." (On the plate were a silver trowel, mallet, and coins and medals of the reign of his present majesty.) The Clerk of Works, with the plans of the intended building. Mr. Busby, the Architect. Mayor's officers, with the mace, sword, &c. Mr. Dyer, and the Mayor. The Sheriffs. The Committee and Subscribers. The crowd being excessive, it was a considerable time before the procession reached the spot, when Mr. Dyer deposited the coins and medals, and placed the inscription plate, in which he was assisted by the mayor and sheriffs. The foundation-stone, of two tons weight, was then lowered, while the band played "God save the King." Mr. Dyer, standing on the stone, addressed the company in a neat and appropriate speech. The pressure was very great, but happily no ac-An elegant dinner was cident occurred. afterwards served at the Montague, to a numerous company of subscribers; Mr. Dyct in the chair, supported by the mayor and she riffs. On placing the dessert, the following lines, written by Dr. Busby, were distributed to the company, and recited by the rev. Mr. Bedford, with the greatest applause:

Commerce, the social blessing of mankind, Great league of nations! bounteous heaves

design'd To wake our energies, the heart expand, And spread the produce of each fertile land il4-

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In Asia's, Afric's climes of yore she reign'd, In Europe next a golden empire gain'd; In Albion's fair domains then fix'd her throne, And claim'd th' imperial island for her own. Cherish'd, enriched by every wind that blew, Proud London, queen of cities! mightier grew. Wide ocean groan'd beneath her freighted

And foreign wealth adorn'd her crowded streets. To Avon's banks the soul of commerce spread, Aspiring Bristol rear'd her civic head, Nor unregarded by the goddess, strove Her active sons to win her fostering love. Pleas'd, she beheld them with a cheering smile, And hail'd her second city of her isle. This day new honors her deserts await; Honors prophetic of her future state. A structure rises, founded by her zeal, Sacred to commerce and the public weal; Thy spirit, London! in her bosom lives. Th' example she receives she nobly gives, As emulous of thee she rose to fame. From her shall others catch th' exalting flame, While all ascend in due proportion'd scale, O'er all but one her greatness shall prevail; And still shall Commerce, with exulting smile,

Hail, Bristol, second city of her isle.

At a very numerous and respectable meeting lately held at Guildhall, Bath, it was resolved that a Free-school should be established in that city, on the plan of Mr. Joseph Lancaster. A subscription was immediately entered into, and a committee chosen to carry the Resolutions of the day into effect. The committee have evinced a spirit of liberality worthy of imitation, by opening a subscription among themselves, for purchasing a plot of ground, as well as for erecting the intended building, which will be accomplished by a toutine, consisting of shares of twenty-five

At a very respectable meeting lately held at the Guildhall, Bristol, at which the mayor presided, it was resolved, to establish in that city, a society under the title of "The Bristol Auxiliary Bible Society," of which the bishop of Bristol was elected president; and the mayor for the time being, the dean of Bristol, and the members of Parliament for that city, vice-presidents. Donations and annual subscriptions were put down, the former to the amount of 6871. 188. the latter to the amount of 1701. 28. The first have been since augmented to 20021. 18. 6d. and up-

wards, and the latter to 6151.13s and upwards.

Married.] At Bristol, Mr. Fargus, to
Mary, youngest daughter of the late Robert
Dyer, esq.—Mr. Alfred Anstie, of London, to
Elizabeth Esther, third daughter of Joseph
Smith, esq.—Mr. John Daniel, solicitor, to
Louisa, youngest daughter of the late Mr.
Sweeting, of Taunton.

At Clifton, George Brock, esq. captain in the 37th regiment, to Miss Schreiber, youngest daughter of W. S. esq. of Brook House, Esser.

At Bath, W. Norcrost, esq. of Cork, to Miss Croston, daughter of sir James C. bart. of Longford House, county of Sligo.

Died.] At Bath, Mrs. Parry Okeden, wife of D. O. Parry O. esq. of Moore Crutnett, Dorset .- The rev. John Rose, rector of Lymington, and a justice of the peace, 65 .-Mrs. Blundell, wife of Philip B. esq. of Tiverton, Devon -Miss Constable, only child of Francis C. esq of Burton Constable, Yorkshire, 16.—Mrs. Dickanson.—Thomas Tournay, esq. of Hythe .- Mrs. Sheppard, widow of C. S. esq.-Mr. Joseph Fisher, 91 .- G. S. Crook, esq. a member of the body corporate, and one of the sheriffs of the city .- Mrs. Salmon, relict of R. Salmon, esq. of Bristol. 73 .- Mrs. Gilbert, relict of Thomas G. esq. of Cotton Hall, Staffordshire, many years M. P. for Lichfield .- Mary, daughter of the late lieut .- colonel G. Crawfurd .- Venanzio Rauzeini, esq. 62, one of the most celebrated musicians, as a composer and performer, of the age : he was a native of Rome, but had been in England 36 years.

At Broadway, Mr. Pike, 87. At Clifton, Mrs. Coates, 82.

At Bristol, Mr. John Osborne, attorney. No one more intimately blended the man of honour with great professional abilities, or the man of business with the real gentleman.— Lieut. J. S. Bayley, R. N. 24.—Mr. Thomas Barrett, 71; nearly thirty years chorister and verger of the cathedral church in this city, and father of the Mr. Barrett, whose case as prosecutor of Miss Latham for perjury, has engaged so much public interest.— Mrs. Frances Pelly, wife of the rev. Mr. P. rector of Siston, Glocestershire, 24.

At Taunton, Capt. Hyde Curtis, R. N. 82. This officer was present at the execution of Admiral Byng.

At Wells, Mr. Fussell, an eminent engi-

At Midsomer Norton, John Purnell Wait, eldest son of Dan. W. esq. of Belton.

At Chipping Sodbury, Mr. John Bailey, 84. At Yeovil, Robert Donn, esq.

At Milverton, Mr. Chas. Holman, surgeon. His death was occasioned by a circumstance as remarkable as the result has proved afflicting. A few days before he was taking some refreshment at the house of one of his patients, when a greyhound entered the room, to which the deceased offered a piece of bread; in taking it, the animal snapped at what was offered him so eagerly, that his teeth violently pressed the deceased's fingers, but did not penetrate them. Inflammation shortly after ensued, to which a mortification succeeded, and terminated in his death.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Bridport, George Atkins, esq. paymaster of the 3d Somersetshire Militia, to Miss Eliza Downe, daughter and co-heiress of William D. esq. of Downe Hall.

At Dorchester, Lieut. Oldfield, of the Royal-Engineers, to Miss Arden, daughter of Mr. A. surgeon.

Died.] At Upwood, Edward Buckley Batson, esq. 83.

At Witchampton, at the rev. Roe King's, Mrs Sarah Nicholls.

At Blandford, Harriot Jane, youngest daughter of the rev. Thomas Diggle, rector of Tarrant Hinton.

At Lyme, Mr. Richard Underdown, of Colyton, Devon.

DEVONSHIRE.

Married.] At Totnes, Wm. Marshall, esq. assistant paymaster-general at the Cape of Good Hope, to Louisa, second daughter of Wm. Bengal, esq.

George Drake, esq. captain in the 1st Devon regiment of militia, to Maria, eldest daughter of the late JohnMoore Knighton, of Greenosen.

At Tiverton, the rev. John Browne, late of Sidney College, Cambridge, to Miss Walker, eldest daughter of the rev. Wm. Walker, rector of Swainswick, near this city.

The rev. Ambrose Stapleton, vicar of East Budleigh, to Miss Jackson, daughter of the late William J. esq. of Salterton.

At Kenton, — Leighton, esq. to Miss Aitchesen, daughter of the late Captain A. in the service of the Hon. East India Company.

At Exeter, Lieut. Lloyd Down, of the Royal Artillery, to Miss Anne Winter.

At Stonehouse, Dr. Prynn, of Plymouth, to Miss Tatlock, daughter of the late William T. esq. of Chatham dock-yard.

Died.] At Dawlish, Mrs. Shuttleworth, wife of sames S. esq.

At Lympstone, Lady Charles Fitzroy, eldest daughter to the Earl of Londonderry, and sister to Lord Castlereagh.

At Plymouth, Saruh, wife of Mr. E. Hoxland, bookseller.—Lieut. Ribouleau, of the Brave, French prison-ship, in Hamoaze.— Mrs. How.

At Cornwood, George Crawley, esq. captain in the Royal Navy, and son of sir T. C. Boevey, bart. of Flaxley Abbey.

At Tiverton, Mrs. Blundell, wife of Philip B. esq.

At Heavitree, Mr. Ellis.—The rev. Dr. Henry Manning, late rector of Stokeinteign-head and Drewsteignton, in the county of Devon; the former of which he had enjoyed fifty-two years with great honour and reputation to himself, and much to the edification of his parishioners, by all of whom he was sincerely respected and beloved.

At Parker's Well House, Miss Rebecca Jane Sproule, 19.

At Exeter, Mr. John Bansill.—Miss Chaloner.—Mrs. Land.—Lieutenant Darby, of his Majesty's ship Impetueux. He put an end to his existence, by shooting himself in the head with a pistol, in his bed-room, at the new London inn, where he had arrived

on his way to join his ship at Plymouth, According to letters found in the pocket of the deceased, love, and a quarrel with his rival, whom he had refused to fight, added to the dread of being deemed guilty of cowardice, induced him to the rash act. The Coroners jury, pronounced a verdict of fele de se, and on the following day his body was intered according to the form of law in such cases, He bore a very fair character, and was held in the highest esteem by his brother officers, some of whom, immediately on hearing of the fatal disaster, went express from Pivmouth, to Exeter; but unfortunately the verdict had passed before their arrival, other. wise, we may reasonably suppose, their evidence would have occasioned a material alteration in the opinion of the jurors; for they testified in the most positive terms, that the deceased had for a long time past been much disordered in his mind, in consequence of some private troubles.

CORNWALL.

There is a prospect of Polgooth mine going to work again. She is certainly rich, and tin is in demand. The copper lode lately discovered near Padstow, ranks among the most extraordinary ever known in Cornwall. The ore lies within a yard of the surface, and is very fine.

A case has commenced in the court of chancery—the prince of Wales v. sir John St. Aubyn, which has sprung from a claim made by his royal highness, as duke of Cornwall, to the lands below high-water mark in the whole of the river Tamer, which embraces the whole of Hamoaze and the port of Plymouth. These, belonging to the honour and manor of Trematon, one of the greatest royalties in the country, constitute the most prominent scature of the ducal dignity. They were granted by Edward III. in parliament, to the Black Prince, the first duke of Cornwall; in whose grant all the properties of the duchy of Cornwall are declared to be inalienable, indissoluble, and inseparable, from the duke, at any time, or in any shape, or manner, by the crown, or any other power whatsoever. It is the object of his royal highness to rescue his duchy from all usurpations by which it may have been impaired, and to preserve it inviolate for the benefit of himself and successors. The case is one of greater importance, from the value of the property disputed, than was, perhaps, ever discussed in a court of justice.

Married.] At Helston, the Rev. Edward Rogers, Prebendary of Sarum, and fellow of Magdalen college, Cambridge, to Miss Sophia Plomer, youngest daughter of the late Mr.

Plomer, attorney.

Died.] Suddenly, the rev. Arthur Wade, vicar of Tintagell, near Camelford, Cornwall. It is remarkable that this man made his will above fourteen years since, but it was not executed till about four hours previous to his death, as his wife was conscious vious to his death, as his wife was conscious

(she said,) that whenever he should do it, he would depart this life; and so it came to pass about four hours after the solemn document was signed.

Near Penzance, Richard John, esq. commander of the Dolphin revenue cutter, 42.

At Bodmin, Mr. Davey, innkeeper, and about a week afterwards in childbed, his wife, Mrs. D.—Miss Peggy Every.

In the parish of St. Breward, Mr. William flarris, and three days afterwards his daugh-

ter, Miss Philippa H. 21.

At St. Columb, aged 75, Mr. John Rouse, an opulent farmer, under whose bed were found 1500 guineas, besides bills, &c.

At Penzance, John Batten, sen. esq. The rev. Digory Jose, vicar of Pooghill. WALES.

Petitions have been presented to Parliament, praying for leave to bring in bills to effect the following undertakings, viz.—To complete the bridge over the river Rumney, near Cardiff—To inclose the commonable and waste lands in the manor or lordship and parish of Manachlogddu, in the county of Pembroke, and in the parishes of Llangunnor and Llandarog, in the county of Carmarthen—And to smend and keep in repair certain roads in Carnarvonshire.

Married.] Captain Brigstocke, of the N. Gloucester militia, son of W. O Brigstocke, esq. of Bhaenpant, Cardiganshire, to Miss Harriet Mansel, sister of sir William Mansel, bart. of Iscoed, Carmarthenshire.

John Salisbury, esq of Galt Vaynan, Denbighshire, lieut.-col. of the Denbigh Militia,

to Miss Mostyn, daughter of the late John M. esq. of Lleweney.

Died.] At Langhorne, Carmarthenshire, Mrs. Mary Foxton, relict of Mr. John F. esq. 81.

At Llwyndern, David Jones, esq. a justice of the peace for the county of Brecon, 62.

At Hay, the rev. John Thomas, a prebend of Brecon, Vicar of Llowis, Radnorshire, and of Lanwarn, Herefordshire.

NORTH BRITAIN.

Robert Owen, esq. of New Lanark, is turning his attention very closely to the Lancastrian system of education, by establishing a school on that plan for the benefit of poor children. We perceive, too, with great pleasure, that schools are about to be established in Glasgow.

Died.] At Belhaven, near Dunbar, Lieut.colonel William Stiell, formerly of the 60th
regiment of foot, at the advanced age of 104.

At Canaan House, the rev. Dr. Henry Grieve, 74; senior minister of the Old Church of Edinburgh, one of the deans of the Chapel Royal, and one of his majesty's chaplains in ordinary for Scotland.

DEATH ABROAD.

In October last, at Calcutta, in the 86th year of his age, Cudbert Thornhill, esq. late master attendant of the port there, and one of the oldest European inhabitants of Bengal: he was resident there before the taking of the place by Surajah Dowiah in 1756, and was present during the siege, but escaped the horrors of the black hole, by getting on board the shipping at Fulta.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE

1810.	Mar. 27.	30th.	Apr.3d.	otn.	10th.	13th.	17th.	19th.	24th
Amsterdam, 2 Us.	32	32 5	33 5	33 5	33 5	33 5	33 5	3 3 5	33 å
Ditto, Sight	31 2	31 7	32 7	32 7	32 7	32 7	32 7	32 7	32 7
Rotterdam,	9 16	9 18				10 5	10 3	10 8	10 2
Hamburgh,	29 6	30	31	31	31	31	31	31	31
Aitona,	29 7	30 1	31 1	31 1	31 1	31 1	31 1	31 1	31 1
raris, I day date	20 11	21 6	21 16	21 11	21 11	21 11	21 11	21 11	21 11
Ditto, 2 Us.	20 15	21-10	22	21 15	21 15	21 15	21 15	21 15	
Bourdeaux, Madrid,	20 15	21 10	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
Ditto, effective	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Ditto, effective	37	37	37	37	37	39	39	40	40
Bilboa	1 41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41
raiermo,	1195	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125
Legnorn	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61
uenoa	561	561	563	561	561	561	561	561	564
venice	50	52	52	52	52	52	32	52	52
Apres.	1 49	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42
LISTON	Cal	651	661	661	665	661	661	661	661
oporto	651	651	$66\frac{f}{2}$	661	661	661	661	66 1	664
NIO Janeiro	1 21	71	71	71	72	72	72	72	72
Maita		55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55
Gibraltar.	961	361	362	361	361	364	361	361	Sol
Dubill	OI	91	91	91	91	91	91	93	91
Cork	10	10 .	10	10	10	10	10	104	10

WM. TURQUAND, Exchange and Stock Broker, No. 9, St. Michael's Alley, Cornhill.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

FAST INDIES .- The following is an account of the cargoes of the Gen. Stuart, from Bengal and Fort St. George; the Boyne, Providence, Ocean, Warren Hastings, and Union, arrived on account of the United Company of merchants of England, trading to the East Indies, viz. Company's. Salt-petre, 11,050 bags. Sugar, 11,937 ditto. Ingevan hemp, 4 bales. Sunn or hemp, (on account of government,) 3,344 ditto. Salem steel, 40 bags.—Privilege. Indigo, 2,285 chests. Cotton-wool, 3,873 bales. Raw silk, 161 ditto. Pepper, 12,358 bags. Laclake, 62 ditto. Sal-almoniac, 109 chests. Scain sticklack, 38 ditto. Gum Tragacanth, 1 ditte. Gum-copal, 11 ditto. Gall-nuts, 252 bags. Seedlack, 155 ditto. Safflower, 51 ditto. Shellack, 9 ditto. Ginger, 150 ditto. Piece goods, 155 bales. Bengal mats, 4 ditto. Madeira wine, S pipes. Elephant's teeth, 2 .- The market prices of the principal East India commodities are, as follow: Tea-Bohea, 1s. to 2s. 5d.; singlo, 3s. 7d. to 3t. 11d.; congou, 3s. 3d. to 3s. 10d.; pekoe, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 6d.; fine hyson, 5s. 9d. Indigo of different colours, from 2s. 6d. to 12s. 6d. per lb. Sugar, (an indifferent article,) from 3l. 19s. to 41. 15s. Saltpetre (rough), 31. 18s. to 31. 19s. per cwt. Cotton-wool, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d. Raw China silk, from 38s. to 42s. 3d.; Bengal ditto, 22s. to 42s. per lb ; and elephant's teeth, from 141. to 291. per cwt. At the Company's sale, which took place on the 9th of April, 674 bales of Bourbon cotton-wool, sold at prices from 2s. to 2s. 11 2d.; 25 bales ditto, at 1s. 64d. to 1s. 91d.; and 31 bales ditto (damaged), 41d. to 81d. per lb. 870 bales Surat cotton-wool, 9d. to 91d.; 75 bales ditto (damaged and inferior), 31d. to 87d. per lb.

month, but the cargoes, we are sorry to state, came to a very indifferent market. Sugars continue dull in the London market, and at Liverpool they have fallen considerably within the course of a few weeks. Our present prices are: Jamaica and St. Lucia, 3l. 15s. to 4l. 5s.; Barbadoes, 3l. 15s. to 4 guineas; Montserrat, 3l. 17s. to 4l. 6s.; and Barbadoes (clayed), 5l. to 5l. 12s. per cwt. The demand for Jamaica rum is pretty regular. Leeward Island is also looked for, in order to the supply of the navy contract. The former fetches from 4s. 4d. to 6s. 4d. per gallon; and the latter from 3s. 8d. to 4s. 4d. Little business has been done in the London cotton market of late, but at Liverpool the sales are tolerably brisk, owing to the spinners purchasing rather freely. Jamaica cotton-wool sells at 1s. 5d. to 1s. 6d.; Barbadoes, 1s. 6d. to 1s. 8½d.; Tobago, 1s. 6d. to 1s. 9d.; and Grenada, 1s. 9d. to 2s. per ib. Logwood is much in demand for exportation, its present prices are: for Honduras (chipt), 40l. to 43l; and for Jamaica ditto, 37l. to 38l. 10s. per ton; the price of the unchipt is uncertain. Fustick is dull of sale, it fetches from 22l. to 23l. 10s. per ton. Jamaica white ginger, brings from 5 guineas to 9l.; and the black, from 3l. 18s. to 4l. 6s.; that of Barbadoes, from 4l. 11s.

to 41. 15s. per cwt.

NORTH AMERICA.—It gives us pleasure to find that the American government seems disinclined to adopt those harsh measures which it so lately contemplated. Mr. Macon's long threatened prohibitory bill it appears was, after a long delay in the Senate, returned to the House of Representatives, with which it originated, with amendments: these amendments were refused, and so the measure is again to go through the usual stages. Sevenl American merchants are of opinion, that the bill will not, in its present form, ultimately be suffered to pass into a law; a supposition which is, in some sort, supported by the late symptoms of disagreement which have appeared between the court of France and the American legislature. The arrivals from North America within the last month, have not been less frequent than in the preceding. Generally speaking, the commodities of North America sell well in our markets. Tallow has been sold a little lower, but there now appears a pretty general expectation that this article will ere long improve. The demand for tobacco is suspended. Maryland, of different qualities, is quoted from 5d. to 16d. the former being the price of scrubs, and the latter that of fine yellow; Virginia, from 9d. to 11d. per lb. Wan, fetches from 131. 153. to 141. 10s. per cwt. New Orleans cotton-wool, 1s. 51d. to 1s. 7d. per ib. Ashes are rather dull both in the London and in the Liverpool markets. Pot-ashes sell from 21. 10s. to 31. 19s.; Pearl ditto from 21. 14s. to 31. 10s. per cwt. Wheat and thour, are dull and low. Tar, 11. 18s. to 21. per barrel. Pitch, 15s. to 16s. per cwt. Oak, 14l. to 18l. 10s.; ditto plank, from 11l. 10s. to 15l. per last.

South America.—By a private letter from Buenos Ayres, we learn that that port is only partially opened to the British. The viceroy has adopted the measure with the concurrence of the Junta; and it is said that it will merely be of a temporary nature. The permission to enter the port extends only to the ships now there. Trade is very bad at Buenos Ayres, and the Spaniards are wonderfully alert in looking after smugglers. Our correspondent states that a gentleman lately lost 100,000 dollars by a seizure. Buenos Ayres tallow is considered a tolerably saleable article in the London market; it fetches from 3!.7s. to 3!. 8s. per cwt. Brazil roll-tobacco, sells well at 9d. and 10d.; and leaf ditto, ditto, at 3d. and 6d. per 1b. Buenos Ayres hides, 7½d. to 1s. per 1b. Brazil-wood, 142!. to 150!. and

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brizilletto, 271 to 301. per ton. Cochineal (garbled), 21. to 21. 43. Guatimala indigo, of different colours, from 6s. 3d. to 12s. 3d.; Caraccas ditto, from 6s. to 12s.; and Brazil ditto,

from 2s. 61. to 5s. per lb.

FRANCE.—The importation of corn from France into London, during six months, has been such as to produce the vast sum of 1,382,350l. sterling. Such a traffic as this must indulitably drain the country of its specie, and pour wealth into the lap of the common enemy; but we must be content to continue it as long as we can, and to exchange gold against that which cannot be dispensed with, the first necessary of life. The following article explains the footing upon which the commerce with France stands, according to the latest determination of Buonaparte.

Extract of a Letter from the Minister of the Interior, to the Prefect of the Seine.

Paris, March 12, 1810.

1. The licences will contain, as before, an obligation to export three-fourths of the tonnage in agricultural produce, of the growth of France; half the cargo to consist of wine or brandy; the other fourth to be composed at pleasure of whatsoever articles are permitted to be exported

by our custom laws.

2. Licensed vessels may import all such articles of produce and merchandise as are permitted by our laws; in which are not included tobseco, cotton-wool, and yarn, cotton cloths, colonial and East and West India produce; excepting, nevertheless, dye-woods, guiacum, drugs used for the purpose of dying, shumac, Peruvian bark, and medical drugs. A list of the articles coming under the denomination of drugs for dying, will be contained in a special instruction to be given by the counsellor of state, the director general of the customs.

3. The licenses shall be paid for at the rate of 20 francs per ton, and in proportion to the burthen of the vessel; but the maximum for any license is fixed at 600 francs; that is to say,

there will be no auditional charge for any burthen above 300 tons.

4. The outfitter on being informed that the license is in the hands of the prefect, will repair to the office of the receiver-general of the department, or that of the receiver for the district, where he will deposit the fee, payable at the rate of 20 francs per ton. The license

will be delivered to him on producing the receipt.

HOLLAND.—A treaty has been concluded between this country and France, one article of which is interesting to commercial men. It runs thus: "Until Great Britain shall rescind those orders in council of the year 1807, all commerce shall be prohibited between England and Holland."—All merchandise of English manufacture is prohibited in Holland. It is also decreed, that all merchandise imported by American vessels, that have arrived in the

ports of Holland since the 1st of February, 1809, shall be put under sequestration.

BALTIC.—The holders of Baltic produce have become less anxious to sell, in consequence of the last accounts received from Gottenburgh, which give reason to apprehend, that our intercourse with the ports of the Baltic, during the ensuing season, will be more obstructed than formerly. Added to this, the government contract for hemp has had the effect of raising the prices both at London and Hull; and the holders of course are daily in hopes of obtaining better prices.—By a late royal ordinance it appears that colonial produce is to be excluded from all the Prussian harbours, except those of Stettin and Konigsberg.—The king of Sweden has, with the rest of the continental sycophants, who wear crowns, acceded to the non-importation system of the French emperor, and has consented to that his ports against English goods and manufactures of whatever description, with the exception of salt, sufficient for the consumption of his kingdom. Swedish iron, in bars, fetches from 211. to 231 10s. per ton; dicto pitch, from 21s. to 23s. per cwt. and dicto tar, from 47s. to 48s. per barrel. Stockholm deals, 671. to 701.; Memel ditto, 351. to 361. and Dantzic, 21. 12s. to 21. 16s. per last.

IRELAND.—It is with pain we are obliged to state under this head, that the permission to distil spirits from grain, which was lately extended to Ireland, has proved lamentably detrimental to the interests of the principal West India houses at Dublin and Cork, several of whom, having speculated too deeply in sugars, have been necessitated to call meetings of their creditors.—The provision-trade is flourishing, and the manufactures of the north are

in a most prosperous state.

Prices of Canal, Dock, Fire-office, and Water Works, Shares, &c. 21st April, 1810 — Grand Junction Canal, 250l. per share. — Wilts and Berks ditto, 59l. ditto. — Kennet and Avon ditto, 46l. ditto — Huddersnield ditto, 40l. ditto. — Lancaster ditto, 25l. 10s. ditto. — Grand Surry ditto, 80l. ditto. — Croydon ditto, 50l. ditto. — Globe Fire and Life Insurance, 128l. per share. Albion ditto, 60l. ditto. — Imperial Fire ditto, 75l. ditto. — Rock Life Assurance, 6s. per share, premium. — London Dock Stock, 130l. per cent. — West India ditto, 175l. ditto. — East India ditto, 134l. ditto. — Commercial ditto, 92l. per share premium. — East London Water Works,

2321. per share .- West Middlesex ditto, 1801. ditto.-Kent ditto, 431. per share premier. At the Office of Messrs. Wolfe and Co. Canal, Dock, and Stock, Brokers, No. 9, Chart

Alley, Cornhill.

The average prices of Navigable Canal Property, Dock Stock, Fire-office Shares, &c. in April 1810, (to the 25th) at the Office of Mr. Scott, 28, New Bridge-street, London. Staffordshire and Worcestershire Canal, dividing 401. per share clear per annum, 7301. to 7351 .- Grand Junction, 2501. to 2531 .- Monmouthshire, 31. per share half-yearly, 1421 .-Swansey, 1101.—Leeds and Liverpool, 1881.—Kennett and Avon, 481. to 451. 10s.-Wib and Berks, 531. to 601 .- Huddersfield, 411. 10s .- Dudley, 481. 10s .- Rochdale, 471 .- Pai Forest, 661 .- Ellesmere, 801 .- Lancaster, 261 .- Croydon, 481. 481. 10s .- Worcester and Birmingham New Shares, 51. 10s. premium .- East India Dock Stock, 1351 .- London Dock, 1301 .- Commercial ditto, 901. premium, ex-dividend .- Globe Assurance, 1281. to 1301 -Thames and Medway, 421. to 441, premium. - Ashby-de-la-Zouch, 221. 10s .- Strand Bridge, 21. per cent. discount, to 41.

NATURALIST'S MONTHLY REPORT.

MARCH.

Neglected now the early daisy lies, Nor thou, pale primrose, bloom'st the only prize.

DURING the greatest part of the present month the wind has been easterly. The unusual check which vegetation has sustained in consequence of this, is supposed to hive been injurious to the wheat crops; and some of the farmers, in despair of their recovering the damage they have received, have been induced to plough them in. The 14th was a peculiarly cold and unpleasant day; the wind blowing very fresh. From the 17th to the 22d, the weather was seasonable and fine; but from the 22d to the 25th, the wind was extremely piercing. On the 26th it changed from east to west; in which quarter it chiefly continued till the end of the month.

March 5. In warm and sheltered places the leaves of the bramble are beginning to a-

pear. The pilewort (ranunculus ficaria) is in flower.

March 9. The evening of this day was unusually pleasant. Redbreasts, larks, and thrushes, were singing in almost every quarter. The partridges also were calling to each

other in the fields in no inconsiderable number.

March 10. At a meeting of the inhabitants of the place from whence this report is witten, the churchwardens have received an order not only to give rewards for the destruction of sparrows, but to extend these rewards to all species of small birds. " How ignorant are the generality of mankind of their own good! This order includes no fewer than forty different kinds of birds which do not eat a single grain of corn, but which, in the course of the spring and summer, devour millions of insects, that would otherwise prove infinitely more injurious to the farmer than all the sparrows which haunt his fields, were they ten times more numerous than they are. And even with respect to sparrows, which are certainly in same measure injurious to the crops, were the farmer but seriously to reflect that the Almighty has not formed any race of beings whatever without giving to them an important destination, he would not probably be so anxious for their destruction. It has been satisfactorily ascertained that a single pair of common sparrows, while their young ones are in the nest, destroy on an average above three thousand caterpillars every week! At this rate, if all the species of small birds were to be extirpated, what would then become of the crops

March 14. The daffodil (narcissus pseudo-narcissus,) smaller periwinkle (vinca mino,)

sweet violet, and dandelion, are in flower.

March 18. Several species of willows begin to put forth their catkins.

March 20. The seven spotted lady-bugs (coccinella septem-punctata,) are seen on almost

all the hedge banks which are exposed to the san.

As I was this day walking along the side of a hedge, my attention was called to a large bee which was humming about a particular spot. I soon heard a rustling in the bottom of the hedge, at a little distance, which at first I supposed might be occasioned by a lirard. Standing perfectly still, a stoat ran along before me. For a moment it was startled by my presence, but heedless of that, it immediately afterwards made a dart towards the bee. Whether the animal mistook the noise made by the bee for that of a bird, or whether these quadrupeds (although they are known to dislike honey) may occasionally devour bees, as well as other insects, I am ignorant.

March 21. The corn horse-rail (equisetum groense,) butter cups (ranunculus acris,) matsh burslane (montia fontana,) rue-leaved saxifrage (uriparygold (caliba palustris,) water

fraga t-idactylites,) and primroses, are in flower.

March 25. We had, this day, a remarkably high tide, without any apparent cause; and consequently expected a storm from the south or south-west to follow. (See the Report for November, 1307.) The wind indeed on the next day changed from east to west, and blew somewhat fresh, but we have escaped the storm.

March 29. Bees are now flying in considerable numbers about the catkins of some species

of willows.

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March 30. Swallows and martins were this day seen in flight. The arrival of these birds is earlier by several days than usual. The rev. Mr. White: in his Natural History of Selhorne, states that of the swallow to be generally about the 13th, and that of the martia the 16th of April.

Hampsbire.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE fine weather towards the close of the month has been very favourable to the young wheats in most places, having tended much to recover those of the late sown kinds in different situations, but the great destruction of plants in many cases render them thin upon the ground, and backward in growth. Vegetation in general has been greatly pushed forward within the two last weeks, as is constantly the case after such cold wet late seasons.

The putting in of the seed was perhaps scarcely ever more retarded, from the constant wetness and general unfavourableness of the whole of the last, and the beginning of the present, month. Much work of this sort is in consequence still to be performed, especially in

the more low districts.

Green crops, as we long since suggested, have almost wholly failed, especially turnips of the common kind; this has been particularly the case in many parts of Norfolk, and the neighbouring counties, from which great losses, and vast expenses have been sustained in the sheep-stock for the purchase of other necessary articles. This must of course inhance the price of mutton and lamb, unless the season becomes very fine and warm.

The supplies of wheat have lately been much on the decline at the market in Mark Lane, but the further importations that may now be expected from Holland, will most probably obviate the inconvenience, and keep down the price, which must otherwise have advanced.—Wheat fetches from 64s. to 86s. per quarter; Rye, 40s. to 48s.; Barley, 34s. to 46s.; Oats,

99s. to 98s.

The backwardness of the season has, in some degree, rendered the supplies of fat stock, particularly sheep and lambs, less abundant than is mostly the case at this period of the year.

Beef fetches from 5s to 6s. per stone of 8lb.; Mutton, 5s. 4d. to 6s. 4d.; Veal, 5s. to 6s 3d.; Pork, 6s. to 6s 8d; Lamb, 7s. to 8s. 4d.

The price of hay has lately been somewhat higher in the different London markets. Hay

fetches from 51. 10s. to 71.; Straw, 31. to 31, 14s.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Observations on the State of the Weather, from the 24th of March 1810, to the 24th of April 1810, inclusive, Four Miles N.N.W. of St. Paul's.

Barometer. Thermometer. Highest, 29.9. April 23. Wind S. E. Highest, 62°. April 23. Wind E E. Lowest, 29-1. -- 16. -- West. Lowest, 30. March 26 and April 12th. On the morning of On the sixth the 19th the mercury Greatest (49 hunthe mercury was as Greatest 7 stood at Soo, and on dredths of low as 28.97, but variation in \$ 100. variation in the next day at the 24 hours. an inch, on the preceding 24 hours. same hour it was as morning it stood 40°. at 29 46.

The quantity of rain fallen this month is equal to rather more than two inches in depth. On more than half the days since the last report, rain has fallen in greater or less quantities;

but since the 15th the weather has been remarkably fair and brilliant.

The average height of the barometer for the whole month is equal to 29.433, and that of the thermometer which marks the temperature is equal to 45° nearly. The wind has been chiefly in the easterly points, and the temperature is lower than usual for the month. The spring, as exhibited by vegetation and the verdure of the fields and gardens, is very backward, a circumstance by no means to be regretted in this changeable climate. The south-easterly winds have several mornings brought us thick fogs, which the sun has usually dispersed with great rapidity.

Highgate, April, 1810.

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